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PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., For 1885.

JANUARY

1	Aruthrathrasanum	Margaly	19
12	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Trevandrum Magara Syvelly—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
13	Mauttoo Pongal	„	2
30	Tye Pooyam	„	19

FEBRUARY

13	Sivarathree Vratum	Mausy	3
14	Kaliyugathy	„	4

MARCH

17	Parthivanamasumvalsararambha	Panguny	6
20	Meena Bharanee	„	9
22	Trevandrum Codyettoo	„	11
24	Sree Rama Navamy	„	13
30	Chundragrahanapooniacalem—*Lunar Eclipse*	„	19
31	Trevandrum Auraut	„	20

APRIL

11	Vishoo Pooniacalem	„	31
12	Vishoo	Chittray	1
17	Atchayathiruteeya—Kritayugathy	„	6
28	Chitrapournamy—Chitraguptapoojah	„	17

MAY

9	Agneenatchettra Thosharumbha	„	28
22	Agneenatchettra Thoshavasanaha	Vaikausy	10
27	Visaukam Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY	„	15

JUNE

19	Arthrapravasom	Auny	7

JULY

14	Thetchanayanarumbha—Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	„	32
15	Thetchanayana Pooniacalem	Audy	1

AUGUST

4	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	„	21
14	Audy Auroothee	„	31
15	Auvany Pirappoo (1061)	Auvany	1
21	Varaletchmy Vratam	„	7
24	Ohnum	„	10
29	Ravathee Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*	„	15

SEPTEMBER

1	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum	Auvany	18
12	Vinayaka Chathurthee	„	29
13	Rishee Punchamy	„	30
22	Anantha Vratum	Puratasy	8
24	Mahalaya Putcharambha	„	10
27	Bharanee Tirunaul-*H. H. The Junior Ranee's birthday.*	„	13

OCTOBER

6	Thuaparayugathy	„	22
8	Mahalyaputchavasana	„	24
9	Poojavippoo	„	25
14	Moolum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday...*	„	30
16	Vishuvel pooniacalem	Alpasy	1
17	Mahanavamy	„	2
18	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	„	3

NOVEMBER

4	Teepaulee *(after Sunset)*	„	20
5	Trevandrum Codyettoo	„	21
13	Utradum Tirunaul—*H. H. Ravi Varma Rajah's birthday*	„	29
14	Trevandrum Auraut	„	30
16	Thirayatayugathy	Kartigay	2
20	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 3rd Prince's birthday...*	„	6
22	Koomaranulloor Kartigay	„	8
29	Vycathoo Ashtamy	„	15

DECEMBER

13	Chathayum Tirunaul-*H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday..*	„	29
18	Swergavathil Akathasy Vratam	Margaly	5
21	Suchindrum Car Festival	„	8
22	Arthrathrasanam	„	9

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

Trevandrum Observatory.

Longitude	5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.*	= 76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude		8° 30′ 32″ North.
Deviation of the Compass		0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip	approximately	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea		197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade		77° 81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade		73° 42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure		29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure		0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity	(Saturation=1)	0·812
Mean direction of the wind		W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain		64·71 inches.*
Mean yearly evaporation		88·54 inches.

Note—

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80). The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838—64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches, in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838—80). But as the observations extend only over a short period, and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continual decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1885.

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SOLAR CYCLE		18
DOMINICAL LETTER		D
ROMAN INDICTION		13
JULIAN PERIOD		6598
ERA OF THE CREATION		5889
JEWISH ERA	(Com. Sept. 10, 1885)	5646
MAHOMMEDAN ERA	(Com. Oct. 10, 1885)	1303
MALABAR ERA	(Com. Aug. 15, 1885)	1061

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Golden Number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes a day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive, is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is C. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312, by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is distinguished into three kinds: *Apparent* or *True* time *Mean* time and *Siderial* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two following passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Siderial* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours, reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24, or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated

into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A.M.) and those between noon and midnight afternoon hours (written P.M.). The siderial day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 siderial hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the *civil* time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being in the horizon, and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at Mean Noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time, at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "Meridian Passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise*, and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon.—The numbers denote the mean time, at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee.—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets' rising, setting and meridian passage.—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their *relative position* with reference to the Equator, north or south.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
"	12	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coombhum.
March	12	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	13	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	15	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	15	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrecheeum.
December	14	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	18th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801	976-7	1826	1001-2	1851	1026-7	1876	1051-2
1802	977-8	1827	1002-3	1852	1027-8	1877	1052-3
1803	978-9	1828	1003-4	1853	1028-9	1878	1053-4
1804	979-0	1829	1004-5	1854	1029-0	1879	1054-5
1805	980-1	1830	1005-6	1855	1030-1	1880	1055-6
1806	981-2	1831	1006-7	1856	1031-2	1881	1056-7
1807	982-3	1832	1007-8	1857	1032-3	1882	1057-8
1808	983-4	1833	1008-9	1858	1033-4	1883	1058-9
1809	984-5	1834	1009-0	1859	1034-5	1884	1059-0
1810	985-6	1835	1010-1	1860	1035-6	1885	1060-1
1811	986-7	1836	1011-2	1861	1036-7	1886	1061-2
1812	987-8	1837	1012-3	1862	1037-8	1887	1062-3
1813	988-9	1838	1013-4	1863	1038-9	1888	1063-4
1814	989-0	1839	1014-5	1864	1039-0	1889	1064-5
1815	990-1	1840	1015-6	1865	1040-1	1890	1065-6
1816	991-2	1841	1016-7	1866	1041-2	1891	1066-7
1817	992-3	1842	1017-8	1867	1042-3	1892	1067-8
1818	993-4	1843	1018-9	1868	1043-4	1893	1068-9
1819	994-5	1844	1019-0	1869	1044-5	1894	1069-0
1820	995-6	1845	1020-1	1870	1045-6	1895	1070-1
1821	996-7	1846	1021-2	1871	1046-7	1896	1071-2
1822	997-8	1847	1022-3	1872	1047-8	1897	1072-3
1823	998-9	1848	1023-4	1873	1048-9	1898	1073-4
1824	999-0	1849	1024-5	1874	1049-0	1899	1074-5
1825	1000-1	1850	1025-6	1875	1050-1	1900	1075-6

ECLIPSES

OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR THE YEAR,

1885.

In the year 1885, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 16, 1885, invisible at Trevandrum.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 30, 1885, visible at Trevandrum.

		d.	h. m.
First contact with the Penumbra,	March,	30	6 57·8 P.M.
First contact with the Shadow	„		8 6·7 P.M.
Middle of the Eclipse	„		9 42·2 „
Last contact with the Shadow	„		11 17·7 „
Last contact with the Penumbra	„	31	0 26·6 A.M.

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark Shadow 3*h*. 11*m*.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter =1) 0·880

The first contact with the Shadow occurs at 139° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The Last contact at 104° towards the west; in each case, for direct image.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, September 8, 1885, invisible at Trevandrum.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 23, invisible at Trevandrum.

1885
1060

JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	Moon's Age. Mean Noon.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	19	6 16	5 52	14·7	5 8	12 37	19 1
Fri.	2		20	6 17	5 52	15·7	6 12	13 37	19 58
Sat.	3		21	6 17	5 53	16·7	7 14	14 34	20 51
SUN.	4		22	6 17	5 53	17·7	8 14	15 27	21 41
Mon.	5		23	6 17	5 54	18·7	9 10	16 17	22 28
Tues.	6		24	6 18	5 54	19·7	10 4	17 5	23 13
Wed.	7		25	6 18	5 55	20·7	10 55	17 51	23 56
Thur.	8		26	6 19	5 55	21·7	11 44	18 37	— —
Fri.	9		27	6 19	5 56	22·7	12 32	19 22	0 40
Sat.	10		28	6 19	5 56	23·7	13 20	20 8	1 23
SUN.	11		29	6 19	5 57	24·7	14 7	20 54	2 8
Mon.	12	Magaram or Tye.	1	6 20	5 57	25·7	14 55	21 41	2 53
Tues.	13		2	6 20	5 58	26·7	15 42	22 28	3 39
Wed.	14		3	6 20	5 58	27·7	16 30	23 16	4 27
Thur.	15		4	6 21	5 59	28·7	17 17	— —	5 15
Fri.	16		5	6 21	5 59	29·7	18 4	0 3	6 3
Sat.	17		6	6 21	6 0	0·9	18 49	0 50	6 51
SUN.	18		7	6 21	6 0	1·9	19 34	1 36	7 40
Mon.	19		8	6 21	6 1	2·9	20 17	2 22	8 28
Tues.	20		9	6 21	6 1	3·9	21 1	3 8	9 16
Wed.	21		10	6 22	6 2	4·9	21 45	3 54	10 5
Thur.	22		11	6 22	6 2	5·9	22 29	4 41	10 56
Fri.	23		12	6 22	6 2	6·9	23 15	5 31	11 48
Sat.	24		13	6 22	6 3	7·9	— —	6 22	12 43
SUN.	25		14	6 22	6 3	8·9	0 4	7 17	13 40
Mon.	26		15	6 22	6 4	9·9	0 56	8 15	14 39
Tues.	27		16	6 22	6 4	10·9	1 51	9 15	15 40
Wed.	28		17	6 22	6 4	11·9	2 50	10 16	16 41
Thur.	29		18	6 22	6 5	12·9	3 51	11 16	17 39
Fri.	30		19	6 22	6 5	13·9	4 52	12 15	18 35
Sat.	31		20	6 22	6 5	14·9	5 53	13 11	19 28

JANUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
◯ *Full Moon....*	1	10	34·3	A.M.	◯ *Full Moon.*	30	9	27·2	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	8	8	44·6	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	13	2		P.M.
● *New Moon.*	16	1	44·5	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	29	7		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	24	6	34·3	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 40	0 27	6 14	S 20 19	16 8	21 55	3 42	S 20 48	19 0	0 45	6 30	S 22 52
11	17 8	22 55	4 42	20 1	16 23	22 9	3 55	22 24	18 53	0 39	6 25	21 31
21	16 41	22 27	4 13	21 18	16 38	22 23	4 8	22 52	18 44	0 32	6 20	19 45
31	16 47	22 33	4 19	S 22 3	16 52	22 38	4 24	S 22 11	18 35	0 24	6 13	S 17 38

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	9 38	15 44	21 50	N 10 28	4 14	10 27	16 40	N 21 34	11 24	17 24	23 24	S 0 28
11	8 57	15 3	21 9	10 42	3 32	9 45	15 58	21 32	10 45	16 45	22 45	0 28
21	8 14	14 20	20 26	11 1	2 50	9 3	15 16	21 32	10 5	16 5	22 5	0 25
31	7 30	13 37	19 44	N 11 25	2 9	8 22	14 35	N 21 32	9 25	15 25	21 25	S 0 21

The mean fall of rain from 43 year's observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76 and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55.

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	Moon's Age. Mean Noon.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	Magaram or Tye.	21	6 22	6 6	15·9	6 52	14 4	20 17
Mon.	2		22	6 22	6 6	16·9	7 49	14 55	21 5
Tues.	3		23	6 22	6 6	17·9	8 43	15 43	21 50
Wed.	4		24	6 22	6 7	18·9	9 34	16 30	22 35
Thur.	5		25	6 22	6 7	19·9	10 24	17 17	23 19
Fri.	6		26	6 22	6 7	20·9	11 13	18 3	— —
Sat.	7		27	6 21	6 7	21·9	12 2	18 49	0 3
SUN.	8		28	6 21	6 8	22·9	12 50	19 36	0 49
Mon.	9		29	6 21	6 8	23·9	13 37	20 23	1 35
Tues.	10		30	6 21	6 8	24·9	14 25	21 11	2 22
Wed.	11	Coombhum or Mausy.	1	6 21	6 8	25·9	15 12	21 58	3 10
Thur.	12		2	6 21	6 8	26·9	15 59	22 45	3 58
Fri.	13		3	6 20	6 9	27·9	16 45	23 32	4 46
Sat.	14		4	6 20	6 9	28·9	17 30	— —	5 35
SUN.	15		5	6 20	6 9	0·2	18 15	0 19	6 24
Mon.	16		6	6 20	6 9	1·2	18 59	1 5	7 13
Tues.	17		7	6 19	6 9	2·2	19 43	1 52	8 2
Wed.	18		8	6 19	6 9	3·2	20 28	2 40	8 53
Thur.	19		9	6 19	6 10	4·2	21 14	3 29	9 45
Fri.	20		10	6 18	6 10	5·2	22 2	4 19	10 38
Sat.	21		11	6 18	6 10	6·2	22 52	5 12	11 34
SUN.	22		12	6 18	6 10	7·2	23 45	6 7	12 31
Mon.	23		13	6 17	6 10	8·2	— —	7 5	13 29
Tues.	24		14	6 17	6 10	9·2	0 41	8 3	14 28
Wed.	25		15	6 17	6 10	10·2	1 39	9 2	15 25
Thur.	26		16	6 16	6 10	11·2	2 38	10 0	16 21
Fri.	27		17	6 16	6 10	12·2	3 37	10 56	17 14
Sat.	28		18	6 15	6 10	13·2	4 36	11 49	18 5
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

FEBRUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	7	3	45·6	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*.........	10	5		A.M.
● *New Moon* ...	15	7	29·8	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.........	26	5		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*..	22	3	39·0	P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 48	22 34	4 20	S 22 2	16 53	22 39	4 25	S 22 4	18 35	0 24	6 13	S 17 23
11	17 6	22 53	4 40	20 53	17 6	22 53	4 40	20 10	18 24	0 15	6 6	14 55
21	17 27	23 16	5 6	17 35	17 16	23 5	4 54	17 17	18 14	0 7	6 0	12 12
28	17 44	23 35	5 26	S 13 58	17 21	23 12	5 3	S 14 46	18 5	23 59	5 53	S 10 11

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 26	13 33	19 40	N 11 28	2 5	8 18	14 31	N 21 32	9 21	15 21	21 21	S 0 20
11	6 42	12 49	18 56	11 56	1 25	7 38	13 51	21 33	8 40	14 40	20 40	0 13
21	5 58	12 5	18 12	12 25	0 45	6 58	13 11	21 35	8 0	14 0	20 0	0 6
28	5 26	11 34	17 42	N 12 45	0 18	6 31	12 44	N 21 37	7 32	13 32	19 32	S 0 0

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838—80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1855, 3·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

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MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Sun's Setting. h	m	Moon's Age. Mean Noon. d	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Meridian Passage. h	m	Setting. h	m
SUN.	1	Coombhum or Mausy. 19	6	15	6	10	14·2	5	33	12	41	18	53
Mon.	2	20	6	15	6	10	15·2	6	28	13	31	19	40
Tues.	3	21	6	14	6	10	16·2	7	21	14	20	20	26
Wed.	4	22	6	14	6	10	17·2	8	12	15	8	21	11
Thur.	5	23	6	13	6	10	18·2	9	3	15	55	21	57
Fri.	6	24	6	13	6	10	19·2	9	52	16	42	22	42
Sat.	7	25	6	12	6	10	20·2	10	41	17	29	23	29
SUN.	8	26	6	12	9	10	21·2	11	30	18	17	—	—
Mon.	9	27	6	11	6	10	22·2	12	18	19	4	0	15
Tues.	10	28	6	11	6	10	23·2	13	5	19	51	1	3
Wed.	11	29	6	10	6	10	24·2	13	52	20	38	1	51
Thur.	12	— 1	6	10	6	10	25·2	14	39	21	25	2	39
Fri.	13	2	6	9	6	10	26·2	15	24	22	12	3	27
Sat.	14	3	6	9	6	10	27·2	16	9	22	59	4	16
SUN.	15	4	6	8	6	10	28·2	16	54	23	46	5	5
Mon.	16	5	6	8	6	10	29·2	17	38	—	—	5	56
Tues.	17	6	6	7	6	10	0·6	18	24	0	34	6	47
Wed.	18	Menum or Panguny 7	6	7	6	10	1·6	19	10	1	24	7	39
Thur.	19	8	6	6	6	10	2·6	19	58	2	15	8	33
Fri.	20	9	6	6	6	10	3·6	20	48	3	8	9	29
Sat.	21	10	6	5	6	10	4·6	21	41	4	3	10	26
SUN.	22	11	6	4	6	10	5·6	22	36	5	0	11	24
Mon.	23	12	6	4	6	10	6·6	23	33	5	58	12	22
Tues.	24	13	6	3	6	10	7·6	—	—	6	55	13	19
Wed.	25	14	6	3	6	9	8·6	0	31	7	52	14	13
Thur.	26	15	6	3	6	9	9·6	1	29	8	47	15	6
Fri.	27	16	6	2	6	9	10·6	2	26	9	40	15	56
Sat.	28	17	6	1	6	9	11·6	3	22	10	31	16	44
SUN.	29	18	6	1	6	9	12·6	4	16	11	21	17	31
Mon.	30	19	6	0	6	9	13·6	5	9	12	10	18	17
Tues.	31	20	6	0	6	9	14·6	6	1	12	58	19	3

MARCH

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☺ *Full Moon....*	1	9	8·4	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon.*	30	9	48·0	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	9	0	2·[illegible]	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	10	2		A.M.
● *New Moon.*	16	10	44·9	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	24	2		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	23	10	31·1	P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 45	23 37	5 29	S 13 22	17 21	23 12	5 3	S 14 23	18 4	23 58	5 52	S 9 53
11	18 7	0 3	5 59	S 6 7	17 27	23 21	5 15	10 10	17 52	23 48	5 44	6 52
21	18 34	0 35	6 36	N 2 56	17 32	23 28	5 24	5 31	17 39	23 37	5 35	3 44
31	18 57	1 4	7 11	N 11 51	17 35	23 34	5 33	S 0 36	17 27	23 26	5 25	S 0 35

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 21	11 29	17 37	N 12 48	0 15	6 28	12 41	N 21 38	7 27	13 27	19 27	N 0 1
11	4 37	10 45	16 53	13 13	23 36	5 50	12 4	21 42	6 46	12 46	18 46	0 11
21	3 54	10 2	16 10	13 35	22 52	5 12	11 26	21 46	6 5	12 5	18 5	0 21
31	3 12	9 20	15 28	N 13 50	22 22	4 36	10 50	N 21 52	5 25	11 25	17 25	N 0 31

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07.

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APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	Menum or Panguny.	21	5 59	6 9	15·6	6 52	13 46	19 48
Thur.	2		22	5 59	6 9	16·6	7 42	14 33	20 34
Fri.	3		23	5 58	6 9	17·6	8 32	15 21	21 21
Sat.	4		24	5 57	6 9	18·6	9 21	16 9	22 8
SUN.	5		25	5 57	6 9	19·6	10 10	16 57	22 55
Mon.	6		26	5 56	6 9	20·6	10 58	17 44	23 43
Tues.	7		27	5 56	6 9	21·6	11 45	18 31	— —
Wed.	8		28	5 55	6 9	22·6	12 31	19 17	0 31
Thur.	9		29	5 55	6 8	23·6	13 17	20 4	1 19
Fri.	10		30	5 54	6 8	24·6	14 2	20 50	2 7
Sat.	11		31	5 54	6 8	25·6	14 46	21 37	2 55
SUN.	12	Madum or Chittray.	1	5 53	6 8	26·6	15 30	22 25	3 45
Mon.	13		2	5 33	6 8	27·6	16 15	23 14	4 36
Tues.	14		3	5 52	6 8	28·6	17 2	— —	5 28
Wed.	15		4	5 52	6 8	0·1	17 49	0 5	6 23
Thur.	16		5	5 51	6 8	1·1	18 40	0 59	7 20
Fri.	17		6	5 51	6 8	2·1	19 33	1 55	8 18
Sat.	18		7	5 51	6 8	3·1	20 29	2 53	9 17
SUN.	19		8	5 50	6 8	4·1	21 27	3 52	10 17
Mon.	20		9	5 50	6 8	5·1	22 26	4 50	11 14
Tues.	21		10	5 49	6 8	6·1	23 24	5 48	12 10
Wed.	22		11	5 49	6 8	7·1	— —	6 43	13 3
Thur.	23		12	5 48	6 8	8·1	0 22	7 36	13 53
Fri.	24		13	5 48	6 8	9·1	1 18	8 27	14 41
Sat.	25		14	5 48	6 8	10·1	2 11	9 16	15 27
SUN.	26		15	5 47	6 8	11·1	3 4	10 4	16 12
Mon.	27		16	5 47	6 8	12·1	3 54	10 51	16 57
Tues.	28		17	5 47	6 8	13·1	4 45	11 39	17 42
Wed.	29		18	5 46	6 8	14·1	5 34	12 26	18 28
Thur.	30		19	5 46	6 9	15·1	6 24	13 14	19 14
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

APRIL

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	7	7	50·5	P.M.	☉ *Full Moon.*	29	11	22·3	A.M.
● *New Moon.*	15	10	59·4	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	6	9		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	22	4	28·2	[illegible]M.	☾ *Perigee......*	18	8		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 59	1 6	7 13	N12 36	17 34	23 34	5 34	S 0 6	17 25	23 25	5 25	S 0 16
11	18 58	1 9	7 20	17 43	17 38	23 41	5 44	N 4 51	17 12	23 14	5 16	N 2 50
21	18 24	0 35	6 46	17 38	17 41	23 47	5 53	9 37	17 0	23 3	5 6	5 54
30	17 29	23 37	5 45	N13 57	17 46	23 54	6 2	N13 38	16 48	22 53	4 58	N 8 33

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	3 8	9 16	15 24	N13 51	22 18	4 32	10 46	N21 52	5 21	11 21	17 21	N 0 32
11	2 26	8 34	14 42	14 0	21 43	3 57	10 11	21 58	4 41	10 41	16 41	0 42
21	1 46	7 54	14 2	14 2	21 7	3 21	9 35	22 4	3 59	9 59	15 59	0 51
30	1 11	7 19	13 27	N13 58	20 36	2 50	9 4	N22 9	3 22	9 23	15 24	N 0 57

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in., and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in. and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

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MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	Madum or Chittray.	20	5 45	6 9	16·1	7 13	14 2	20 1
Sat.	2		21	5 45	6 9	17·1	8 2	14 50	20 48
SUN.	3		22	5 45	6 9	18·1	8 51	15 37	21 36
Mon.	4		23	5 45	6 9	19·1	9 39	16 25	22 24
Tues.	5		24	5 44	6 9	20·1	10 26	17 11	23 11
Wed.	6		25	5 44	6 9	21·1	11 11	17 57	23 59
Thur.	7		26	5 44	6 9	22·1	11 56	18 42	— —
Fri.	8		27	5 43	6 9	23·1	12 39	19 28	0 47
Sat.	9		28	5 43	6 9	24·1	13 23	20 14	1 34
SUN.	10		29	5 43	6 9	25·1	14 7	21 2	2 24
Mon.	11		30	5 43	6 10	26·1	14 51	21 52	3 15
Tues.	12		31	5 43	6 10	27·1	15 38	22 45	4 8
Wed.	13	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	1	5 42	6 10	28·1	16 27	23 40	5 4
Thur.	14		2	5 42	6 10	29·1	17 19	— —	6 2
Fri.	15		3	5 42	6 10	0·7	18 16	0 39	7 3
Sat.	16		4	5 42	6 10	1·7	19 14	1 39	8 4
SUN.	17		5	5 42	6 11	2·7	20 15	2 40	9 5
Mon.	18		6	5 42	6 11	3·7	21 16	3 40	10 4
Tues.	19		7	5 42	6 11	4·7	22 15	4 38	10 59
Wed.	20		8	5 41	6 11	5·7	23 13	5 33	11 50
Thur.	21		9	5 41	6 11	6·7	— —	6 25	12 39
Fri.	22		10	5 41	6 11	7·7	0 8	7 14	13 26
Sat.	23		11	5 41	6 12	8·7	1 1	8 2	14 11
SUN.	24		12	5 41	6 12	9·7	1 52	8 49	14 55
Mon.	25		13	5 41	6 12	10·7	2 41	9 36	15 40
Tues.	26		14	5 41	6 12	11·7	3 30	10 22	16 24
Wed.	27		15	5 41	6 13	12·7	4 19	11 9	17 10
Thur.	28		16	5 41	6 13	13·7	5 8	11 57	17 56
Fri.	29		17	5 41	6 13	14·7	5 57	12 45	18 43
Sat.	30		18	5 41	6 13	15·7	6 46	13 33	19 31
SUN.	31		19	5 41	6 14	16·7	7 34	14 20	20 19

MAY

1885
1060

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	7	1	51·0	P.M.	☺ *Full Moon...*	29	1	38·9	A.M.
● *New Moon ...*	14	8	25·3	P.M.	☾ *Apogee.........*	4	3		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	21	10	53·1	A.M.	☾ *Perigee.........*	16	3		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 23	23 31	5 39	N 13 28	17 47	23 55	6 3	N14 3	16 47	22 52	4 57	N 8 50
11	16 38	23 44	4 50	9 57	17 53	0 4	6 15	17 54	16 34	22 41	4 48	11 36
21	16 16	22 22	4 28	10 14	18 2	0 15	6 28	20 59	16 22	22 30	4 38	14 10
31	16 15	22 23	4 31	N 13 39	18 14	0 28	6 42	N23 6	16 10	22 20	4 30	N 16 28

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	1 8	7 16	13 24	N 13 58	20 32	2 46	9 0	N22 9	3 18	9 18	15 28	N 0 58
11	0 30	6 38	12 46	13 48	19 58	2 12	8 26	22 15	2 38	8 38	14 38	1 3
21	23 53	6 1	12 9	13 32	19 24	1 38	7 52	22 20	1 57	7 58	13 59	1 7
31	23 18	5 25	11 34	N 13 10	18 50	1 4	7 18	N22 24	1 17	7 18	13 19	N 1 9

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in. and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in. and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

1885
1060

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	Eddavum or Vaikausy 20	5 41	6 14	17·7	8 21	15 7	21 6
Tues.	2	21	5 41	6 14	18·7	9 7	15 52	21 53
Wed.	3	22	5 41	6 14	19·7	9 52	16 38	22 41
Thur.	4	23	5 41	6 15	20·7	10 36	17 22	23 28
Fri.	5	24	5 42	6 15	21·7	11 18	18 7	— —
Sat.	6	25	5 42	6 15	22·7	12 1	18 53	0 15
SUN.	7	26	5 42	6 15	23·7	12 44	19 41	1 4
Mon.	8	27	5 42	6 16	24·7	13 29	20 31	1 55
Tues.	9	28	5 42	6 16	25·7	14 15	21 24	2 48
Wed.	10	29	5 42	6 16	26·7	15 5	22 20	3 45
Thur.	11	30	5 42	6 16	27·7	15 59	23 20	4 44
Fri.	12	31	5 42	6 17	28·7	16 56	— —	5 46
Sat.	13	Methunum or Auny 1	5 43	6 17	0·4	17 57	0 22	6 48
SUN.	14	2	5 43	6 17	1·4	18 59	1 25	7 50
Mon.	15	3	5 43	6 17	2·4	20 1	2 26	8 48
Tues.	16	4	5 43	6 18	3·4	21 2	3 24	9 44
Wed.	17	5	5 43	6 18	4·4	22 0	4 19	10 35
Thur.	18	6	5 43	6 18	5·4	22 56	5 11	11 24
Fri.	19	7	5 44	6 18	6·4	23 48	6 0	12 10
Sat.	20	8	5 44	6 19	7·4	— —	6 48	12 55
SUN.	21	9	5 44	6 19	8·4	0 39	7 34	13 39
Mon.	22	10	5 44	6 19	9·4	1 28	8 21	14 23
Tues.	23	11	5 45	6 19	10·4	2 17	9 7	15 8
Wed.	24	12	5 45	6 19	11·4	3 6	9 54	15 54
Thur.	25	13	5 45	6 20	12·4	3 54	10 42	16 41
Fri.	26	14	5 45	6 20	13·4	4 43	11 29	17 28
Sat.	27	15	5 45	6 20	14·4	5 31	12 17	18 15
SUN.	28	16	5 46	6 20	15·4	6 18	13 4	19 3
Mon.	29	17	5 46	6 20	16·4	7 5	13 50	19 50
Tues.	30	18	5 46	6 20	17·4	7 50	14 35	20 37
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...

JUNE

1885
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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	6	5	12·8 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	1	5	A.M.
● *New Moon* ...	13	3	50·[illegible] A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.........	13	9	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	19	6	56·5 P.M.	☾ *Apogee*.........	28	11	A.M.
○ *Full Moon*...	27	4	25·9 P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 16	22 24	4 32	N 14 7	18 15	0 29	6 43	N23 15	16 9	22 19	4 29	N 16 41
11	16 35	22 47	4 59	19 10	18 28	0 43	6 58	24 9	15 58	22 9	4 20	18 43
21	17 18	23 33	5 48	23 30	18 43	0 58	7 13	23 51	15 46	21 59	4 12	20 24
30	18 3	0 18	6 33	N 24 26	18 56	1 10	7 24	N22 36	15 37	21 50	4 3	N 21 39

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 14	5 22	11 30	N 13 8	18 47	1 1	7 15	N 22 24	1 14	7 15	13 16	N 1 9
11	22 40	4 48	10 56	12 42	18 13	0 27	6 41	22 27	0 34	6 35	12 36	1 9
21	22 7	4 14	10 21	12 10	17 36	23 50	6 4	22 29	23 56	5 56	11 57	1 6
30	21 37	3 44	9 51	N 11 39	17 5	23 19	5 33	N 22 31	23 21	5 22	11 23	N 1 2

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in. and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

1885
1060

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	Moon's Age. Mean Noon.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	Methunum or Auny.	19	5 46	6 21	18·4	8 34	15 20	21 24
Thur.	2		20	5 47	6 21	19·4	9 17	16 5	22 11
Fri.	3		21	5 47	6 21	20·4	9 39	16 49	22 58
Sat.	4		22	5 47	6 21	21·4	10 41	17 35	23 47
SUN.	5		23	5 47	6 21	22·4	11 25	18 22	— —
Mon.	6		24	5 48	6 21	23·4	12 9	19 12	0 37
Tues.	7		25	5 48	6 21	24·4	12 55	20 5	1 31
Wed.	8		26	5 48	6 21	25·4	13 45	21 2	2 27
Thur.	9		27	5 48	6 21	26·4	14 39	22 2	3 26
Fri.	10		28	5 49	6 21	27·4	15 37	23 4	4 28
Sat.	11		29	5 49	6 22	28·4	16 38	— —	5 30
SUN.	12		30	5 49	6 22	0·1	17 41	0 7	6 31
Mon.	13		31	5 49	6 22	1·1	18 44	1 8	7 29
Tues.	14		32	5 49	6 22	2·1	19 45	2 6	8 24
Wed.	15	Carcadagum or Audy.	1	5 50	6 22	3·1	20 44	3 1	9 16
Thur.	16		2	5 50	6 22	4·1	21 40	3 53	10 5
Fri.	17		3	5 50	6 22	5·1	22 33	4 43	10 51
Sat.	18		4	5 50	6 21	6·1	23 24	5 31	11 37
SUN.	19		5	5 50	6 21	7·1	— —	6 18	12 22
Mon.	20		6	5 51	6 21	8·1	0 14	7 5	13 7
Tues.	21		7	5 51	6 21	9·1	1 3	7 52	13 52
Wed.	22		8	5 51	6 21	10·1	1 51	8 39	14 38
Thur.	23		9	5 51	6 21	11·1	2 40	9 27	15 25
Fri.	24		10	5 51	6 21	12·1	3 28	10 14	16 13
Sat.	25		11	5 52	6 21	13·1	4 15	11 1	17 0
SUN.	26		12	5 52	6 21	14·1	5 2	11 48	17 48
Mon.	27		13	5 52	6 21	15·1	5 48	12 34	18 35
Tues.	28		14	5 52	6 20	16·1	6 33	13 19	19 22
Wed.	29		15	5 52	6 20	17·1	7 16	14 4	20 9
Thur.	30		16	5 52	6 20	18·1	7 59	14 48	20 56
Fri	31		17	5 52	6 20	19·1	8 41	15 33	21 44

JULY

1885
1060

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	5	5	33·6	P.M.	◯ *Full Moon.*	27	7	30·8	A.M.
● *New Moon.*	12	10	23·8	A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	12	7		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	19	5	27·8	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	25	2		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 8	0 23	6 38	N24 19	18 57	1 11	7 25	N22 24	15 36	21 49	4 2	N21 47
11	18 56	1 0	7 22	20 50	19 11	1 23	7 35	19 53	15 25	21 39	3 53	22 48
21	19 29	1 38	7 47	15 24	19 23	1 33	7 43	16 26	15 15	21 30	3 45	23 28
31	19 44	1 49	7 54	N 9 16	19 34	1 41	7 48	N12 15	15 5	21 20	3 35	N23 48

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 34	3 41	9 48	N11 35	17 2	23 16	5 30	N22 31	23 17	5 18	11 19	N 1 0
11	21 2	3 8	9 14	10 57	16 28	22 42	4 56	22 31	22 41	4 41	10 41	0 55
21	20 29	2 35	8 41	10 15	15 54	22 8	4 22	22 31	22 1	4 1	10 1	0 48
31	19 58	2 4	8 10	N 9 31	15 20	21 34	3 48	N22 30	21 24	3 24	9 24	N 0 36

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20 01.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

1885
1060-61

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1		18	5 53	6 20	20·1	9 24	16 19	22 33
SUN.	2	Carcadagum or Audy.	19	5 53	6 19	21·1	10 7	17 7	23 23
Mon.	3		20	5 53	6 19	22·1	10 52	17 57	— —
Tues.	4		21	5 53	6 19	23·1	11 39	18 50	0 17
Wed.	5		22	5 53	6 19	24·1	12 30	19 47	1 13
Thur.	6		23	5 53	6 18	25·1	13 24	20 46	2 11
Fri.	7		24	5 53	6 18	26·1	14 22	21 47	3 12
Sat.	8		25	5 53	6 18	27·1	15 22	22 48	4 12
SUN.	9		26	5 53	6 17	28·1	16 24	23 48	5 11
Mon.	10		27	5 53	6 17	29·1	17 26	— —	6 8
Tues.	11		28	5 53	6 17	0·8	18 26	0 45	7 3
Wed.	12		29	5 53	6 16	1·8	19 24	1 40	7 54
Thur.	13		30	5 53	6 16	2·8	20 20	2 32	8 43
Fri.	14		31	5 53	6 16	3·8	21 14	3 23	9 30
Sat.	15	—	1	5 53	6 15	4·8	22 5	4 12	10 16
SUN.	16	Chingum or Auvany (1061.)	2	5 53	6 15	5·8	22 56	5 0	11 2
Mon.	17		3	5 53	6 14	6·8	23 46	5 47	11 48
Tues.	18		4	5 53	6 14	7·8	— —	6 35	12 35
Wed.	19		5	5 53	6 14	8·8	0 35	7 23	13 21
Thur.	20		6	5 53	6 13	9·8	1 24	8 10	14 9
Fri.	21		7	5 53	6 13	10·8	2 12	8 57	14 56
Sat.	22		8	5 53	6 12	11·8	2 59	9 44	15 44
SUN.	23		9	5 53	6 12	12·8	3 45	10 31	16 32
Mon.	24		10	5 53	6 11	13·8	4 30	11 16	17 19
Tues.	25		11	5 53	6 11	14·8	5 14	12 1	18 6
Wed.	26		12	5 53	6 10	15·8	5 58	12 46	18 54
Thur.	27		13	5 53	6 10	16·8	6 40	13 32	19 42
Fri.	28		14	5 53	6 9	17·8	7 23	14 18	20 30
Sat.	29		15	5 53	6 9	18·8	8 6	15 5	21 21
SUN.	30		16	5 53	6 8	19·8	8 51	15 54	22 12
Mon.	31		17	5 53	6 8	20·8	9 37	16 45	23 7

0029-N

AUGUST

1885
1060-61

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	4	3	3·3	A.M.	🌕 *Full Moon.*	25	10	33·2	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	10	5	22·0	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	9	3		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	17	6	54·8	P.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	21	11		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 44	1 49	7 54	N 8 40	19 34	1 41	7 48	N 11 48	15 4	21 19	3 34	N 23 49
11	19 40	1 42	7 44	3 25	19 43	1 47	7 51	7 3	14 53	21 8	3 23	23 46
21	19 12	1 12	7 12	0 42	19 51	1 52	7 53	N 2 0	14 42	20 57	3 12	23 24
31	18 9	0 11	6 13	N 2 50	19 59	1 57	7 55	S 3 9	14 31	20 45	2 59	N 22 45

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 54	2 0	8 6	N 9 26	15 16	21 30	3 44	N 22 30	21 20	3 20	9 20	N 0 35
11	19 24	1 29	7 34	8 40	14 42	20 56	3 10	22 28	20 42	2 42	8 42	0 23
21	18 52	0 57	7 2	7 51	14 7	20 21	2 35	22 26	19 55	2 5	8 15	N 0 10
31	18 22	0 26	6 50	N 7 2	13 31	19 45	1 59	N 22 24	19 27	1 27	7 27	S 0 3

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

1885
1061

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	Moon's Age. Mean Noon.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Chingum or Auvany.	18	5 52	6 7	21·8	10 26	17 40	— —
Wed.	2		19	5 53	6 7	22·8	11 17	18 36	0 3
Thur.	3		20	5 52	6 6	23·8	12 12	19 34	1 0
Fri.	4		21	5 52	6 6	24·8	13 10	20 33	1 59
Sat.	5		22	5 52	6 5	25·8	14 9	21 32	2 57
SUN.	6		23	5 52	6 4	26·8	15 9	22 29	3 53
Mon.	7		24	5 52	6 4	27·8	16 9	23 25	4 48
Tues.	8		25	5 52	6 3	28·8	17 7	— —	5 40
Wed.	9		26	5 52	6 3	0·4	18 4	0 18	6 30
Thur.	10		27	5 52	6 2	1·4	18 59	1 10	7 19
Fri.	11		28	5 52	6 2	2·4	19 53	2 0	8 7
Sat.	12		29	5 51	6 1	3·4	20 45	2 50	8 54
SUN.	13		30	5 51	6 0	4·4	21 37	3 39	9 41
Mon.	14		31	5 51	6 0	5·4	22 27	4 28	10 28
Tues.	15	Cunny or Purattasy.	1	5 51	5 59	6·4	23 17	5 16	11 15
Wed.	16		2	5 51	5 59	7·4	— —	6 4	12 3
Thur.	17		3	5 51	5 58	8·4	0 5	6 52	12 51
Fri.	18		4	5 51	5 57	9·4	0 53	7 39	13 38
Sat.	19		5	5 51	5 57	10·4	1 40	8 25	14 26
SUN.	20		6	5 50	5 56	11·4	2 25	9 11	15 13
Mon.	21		7	5 50	5 56	12·4	3 10	9 57	16 1
Tues.	22		8	5 50	5 55	13·4	3 54	10 42	16 49
Wed.	23		9	5 50	5 55	14·4	4 37	11 28	17 37
Thur.	24		10	5 50	5 54	15·4	5 20	12 14	18 26
Fri.	25		11	5 50	5 53	16·4	6 4	13 1	19 16
Sat.	26		12	5 50	5 53	17·4	6 48	13 51	20 9
SUN.	27		13	5 50	5 52	18·4	7 35	14 42	21 3
Mon.	28		14	5 50	5 52	19·4	8 23	15 36	21 58
Tues.	29		15	5 50	5 51	20·4	9 14	16 31	22 55
Wed.	30		16	5 49	5 51	21·4	10 8	17 28	23 52
...	...		...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	2	10	22·8	A.M.	🌕 *Full Moon....*	24	1	2·7	P.M.
● *New Moon ...*	9	1	51·2	A.M.	☾ *Perigee........*	6	7		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	16	11	22·8	A.M.	☾ *Apogee........*	18	3		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 57	23 59	6 1	N 3 20	19 59	1 57	7 55	S 3 40	14 30	20 44	2 58	N 22 40
11	16 54	22 59	5 4	8 29	20 7	2 2	7 57	8 44	14 19	20 32	2 45	21 43
21	16 46	22 51	4 56	8 35	20 15	2 7	7 59	13 31	14 5	20 18	2 31	20 34
30	17 8	23 10	5 12	N 3 43	20 24	2 13	8 2	S 17 23	13 53	20 5	2 17	N 19 22

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 19	0 23	6 27	N 6 57	13 28	19 42	1 56	N 22 24	19 24	1 24	7 24	S 0 5
11	17 44	23 48	5 52	6 7	12 51	19 5	1 19	22 22	18 47	0 47	6 47	0 18
21	17 14	23 17	5 20	5 17	12 15	18 29	0 43	22 20	18 9	0 9	6 9	0 33
30	16 46	22 49	4 52	N 4 32	11 40	17 54	0 8	N 22 18	17 34	23 33	5 32	S 0 48

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·04in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

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OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	Cunny or Purattasy. 17	5 49	5 50	22·4	11 4	18 26	— —
Fri.	2	18	5 49	5 49	23·4	12 2	19 23	0 49
Sat.	3	19	5 49	5 49	24·4	13 0	20 19	1 45
SUN.	4	20	5 49	5 48	25·4	13 58	21 13	2 38
Mon.	5	21	5 49	5 48	26·4	14 55	22 6	3 30
Tues.	6	22	5 49	5 47	27·4	15 51	22 58	4 19
Wed.	7	23	5 49	5 47	28·4	16 46	23 48	5 8
Thur.	8	24	5 49	5 46	0·0	17 39	— —	5 56
Fri.	9	25	5 49	5 46	1·0	18 32	0 39	6 44
Sat.	10	26	5 49	5 45	2·0	19 24	1 28	7 31
SUN.	11	27	5 49	5 45	3·0	20 16	2 18	8 19
Mon.	12	28	5 49	5 44	4·0	21 7	3 7	9 7
Tues.	13	29	5 49	5 44	5·0	21 57	3 56	9 55
Wed.	14	30	5 49	5 43	6·0	22 46	4 44	10 43
Thur.	15	31	5 49	5 43	7·0	23 33	5 32	11 31
Fri.	16	Toolam or Arpasy. 1	5 49	5 43	8·0	— —	6 19	12 19
Sat.	17	2	5 49	5 42	9·0	0 19	7 4	13 6
SUN.	18	3	5 49	5 42	10·0	1 5	7 50	13 53
Mon.	19	4	5 49	5 41	11·0	1 48	8 35	14 40
Tues.	20	5	5 49	5 41	12·0	2 31	9 20	15 28
Wed.	21	6	5 49	5 40	13·0	3 14	10 6	16 17
Thur.	22	7	5 49	5 40	14·0	3 57	10 54	17 8
Fri.	23	8	5 49	5 40	15·0	4 42	11 43	18 0
Sat.	24	9	5 49	5 39	16·0	5 28	12 35	18 55
SUN.	25	10	5 49	5 39	17·0	6 17	13 29	19 51
Mon.	26	11	5 49	5 39	18·0	7 8	14 25	20 50
Tues.	27	12	5 49	5 38	19·0	8 2	15 23	21 48
Wed.	28	13	5 50	5 38	20·0	8 59	16 21	22 45
Thur.	29	14	5 50	5 38	21 0	9 57	17 19	23 41
Fri	30	15	5 50	5 38	22·0	10 55	18 14	— —
Sat.	31	16	5 50	5 37	23·0	11 53	19 8	0 35

OCTOBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	1	4	37·1	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter..*	30	11	5·8	P.M.
● *New Moon ...*	8	0	39·4	P.M.	☾ *Perigee.........*	4	4		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	16	6	28·7	A.M.	☾ *Apogee.........*	16	11		A.M.
🌝 *Full Moon.....*	24	2	30·6	A.M.	☾ *Perigee.........*	29	1		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 10	23 12	5 14	N 3 1	20 25	2 14	8 3	S 17 47	13 51	20 3	2 15	N 19 13
11	17 39	23 36	5 33	S 4 26	20 37	2 23	8 9	21 22	13 36	19 47	1 58	17 44
21	18 8	0 1	5 54	11 38	20 48	2 33	8 18	24 3	13 21	19 31	1 41	16 9
31	18 30	0 19	6 8	S 17 45	21 1	2 44	8 27	S 25 42	13 4	19 13	1 22	N 14 30

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 42	22 45	4 48	N 4 27	11 37	17 51	0 5	N 22 18	17 30	23 29	5 28	S 0 49
11	16 12	22 14	4 16	3 38	10 59	17 13	23 27	22 17	16 53	22 52	4 51	1 3
21	15 40	21 42	3 44	2 51	10 20	16 34	22 48	22 17	16 16	22 15	4 14	1 18
31	15 9	21 10	3 11	N 2 6	9 40	15 54	22 8	N 22 17	15 39	21 38	3 37	S 1 32

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

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NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
SUN.	1	Toolam or Arpasy.	17	5	50	5	37	24·0	12	50	20	0	1	25
Mon.	2		18	5	50	5	37	25·0	13	44	20	51	2	15
Tues.	3		19	5	51	5	37	26·0	14	38	21	41	3	2
Wed.	4		20	5	51	5	37	27·0	15	31	22	30	3	49
Thur.	5		21	5	51	5	36	28·0	16	23	23	19	4	36
Fri.	6		22	5	51	5	36	29·0	17	14	—	—	5	23
Sat.	7		23	5	51	5	36	0·4	18	6	0	8	6	10
SUN.	8		24	5	52	5	36	1·4	18	57	0	58	6	58
Mon.	9		25	5	52	5	36	2·4	19	48	1	47	7	46
Tues.	10		26	5	52	5	36	3·4	20	37	2	36	8	35
Wed.	11		27	5	53	5	36	4·4	21	26	3	25	9	23
Thur.	12		28	5	53	5	36	5·4	22	13	4	12	10	11
Fri.	13		29	5	53	5	36	6·4	22	58	4	58	10	58
Sat.	14		30	5	53	5	36	7·4	23	42	5	43	11	45
SUN.	15	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	1	5	54	5	36	8·4	—	—	6	28	12	32
Mon.	16		2	5	54	5	36	9·4	0	24	7	12	13	19
Tues.	17		3	5	55	5	36	10·4	1	7	7	57	14	6
Wed.	18		4	5	55	5	36	11·4	1	49	8	43	14	56
Thur.	19		5	5	55	5	36	12·4	2	33	9	31	15	47
Fri.	20		6	5	56	5	36	13·4	3	18	10	22	16	41
Sat.	21		7	5	56	5	36	14·4	4	5	11	16	17	38
SUN.	22		8	5	56	5	36	15·4	4	55	12	12	18	36
Mon.	23		9	5	57	5	36	16·4	5	50	13	11	19	37
Tues.	24		10	5	57	5	36	17·4	6	47	14	12	20	37
Wed.	25		11	5	58	5	36	18·4	7	46	15	11	21	35
Thur.	26		12	5	58	5	37	19·4	8	47	16	10	22	31
Fri.	27		13	5	59	5	37	20·4	9	47	17	5	23	23
Sat.	28		14	5	59	5	37	21·4	10	45	17	58	—	—
SUN.	29		15	6	0	5	37	22·4	11	41	18	49	0	13
Mon.	30		16	6	0	5	38	23·4	12	35	19	38	1	1
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon.*	7	2	10·7	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	29	7	5·1	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	15	3	7·6	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	13	7		A.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.*	22	2	47·2	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	25	2		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 33	0 21	6 9	S 18 18	21 2	2 45	8 28	S 25 48	13 3	19 12	1 21	N 14 20
11	18 59	0 44	6 29	22 46	21 14	2 57	8 40	26 10	12 45	18 53	1 1	12 40
21	19 23	1 6	6 49	25 21	21 23	3 7	8 51	25 24	12 26	18 32	0 38	11 3
30	19 37	1 20	7 3	S 25 45	21 29	3 14	8 59	S 23 47	12 5	18 11	0 17	N 9 40

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	15 5	21 6	3 7	N 2 2	9 36	15 50	22 4	N 22 17	15 35	21 34	3 33	S 1 33
11	14 33	20 34	2 35	1 21	8 55	15 9	21 23	22 18	14 57	20 56	2 55	1 45
21	14 0	20 0	2 0	0 43	8 14	14 28	20 42	22 20	14 20	20 19	2 18	1 56
30	13 30	19 30	1 30	N 0 13	7 36	13 50	20 4	N 22 23	13 46	19 45	1 44	S 2 4

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	17	6 0	5 38	24·4	13 27	20 26	1 47
Wed.	2		18	6 1	5 38	25·4	14 19	21 14	2 33
Thur.	3		19	6 1	5 38	26·4	15 9	22 3	3 19
Fri.	4		20	6 2	5 39	27·4	16 0	22 51	4 5
Sat.	5		21	6 2	5 39	28·4	16 50	23 40	4 52
SUN.	6		22	6 3	5 39	29·4	17 40	— —	5 40
Mon.	7		23	6 3	5 40	0·7	18 30	0 29	6 23
Tues.	8		24	6 4	5 40	1·7	19 19	1 18	7 17
Wed.	9		25	6 4	5 40	2·7	20 7	2 6	8 5
Thur.	10		26	6 5	5 41	3·7	20 53	2 53	8 52
Fri.	11		27	6 6	5 41	4·7	21 38	3 38	9 39
Sat.	12		28	6 6	5 42	5·7	22 21	4 23	10 26
SUN.	13		29	6 7	5 42	6·7	23 2	5 7	11 12
Mon.	14	Dhanoo or Margaly.	1	6 7	5 42	7·7	23 44	5 50	11 58
Tues.	15		2	6 8	5 43	8·7	— —	6 35	12 45
Wed.	16		3	6 8	5 43	9·7	0 26	7 20	13 34
Thur.	17		4	6 9	5 44	10·7	1 9	8 8	14 25
Fri.	18		5	6 9	5 44	11·7	1 54	9 0	15 20
Sat.	19		6	6 10	5 45	12·7	2 42	9 54	16 17
SUN.	20		7	6 10	5 45	13·7	3 33	10 52	17 17
Mon.	21		8	6 11	5 46	14·7	4 29	11 53	18 19
Tues.	22		9	6 11	5 46	15·7	5 28	12 55	19 20
Wed.	23		10	6 12	5 47	16·7	6 30	13 56	20 20
Thur.	24		11	6 12	5 47	17·7	7 32	14 56	21 16
Fri.	25		12	6 13	5 48	18·7	8 34	15 52	22 9
Sat.	26		13	6 13	5 48	19·7	9 33	16 45	22 59
SUN.	27		14	6 14	5 49	20·7	10 29	17 36	23 46
Mon.	28		15	6 14	5 49	21·7	11 24	18 25	— —
Tues.	29		16	6 15	5 50	22·7	12 16	19 13	0 32
Wed.	30		17	6 15	5 50	23·7	13 7	20 1	1 18
Thur.	31		18	6 15	5 51	24·7	13 57	20 49	2 4

DECEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon.*	6	6	24·7	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	28	5	29·8	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	14	11	29·8	P.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	11	3		A.M.
Full Moon.	22	2	6·6	A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	23	6		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 38	1 21	7 4	S 25 40	21 29	3 14	8 59	S 23 33	12 3	18 9	0 15	N 9 31
11	19 16	1 1	6 46	23 46	21 31	3 18	9 5	20 49	11 41	17 46	23 51	8 7
21	17 41	23 28	5 15	20 45	21 28	3 17	9 6	17 26	11 16	17 20	23 24	6 54
31	16 45	22 32	4 19	S 20 12	21 17	3 9	9 1	S 13 40	10 49	16 52	22 55	N 5 58

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 26	19 26	1 26	N 0 10	7 32	13 46	20 0	N 22 23	13 42	19 41	1 40	S 2 5
11	12 52	18 52	0 52	S 0 17	6 49	18 3	19 17	22 26	13 4	19 3	1 2	2 13
21	12 17	18 16	0 15	0 40	6 7	12 21	18 35	22 28	12 26	18 24	0 22	2 19
31	11 40	17 39	23 38	S 0 56	5 24	11 38	17 52	N 22 31	11 48	17 46	23 44	S 2 22

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.,

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JANUARY.

Th. 1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India, 1877.
S. 3	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
SUN. 4	2 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—The "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" Instituted, 1878.
Tu. 6	EPIPHANY.
F. 9	Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napolean III died, 1873. —Victor Immanual 1st king of Italy, died, 1878.
S. 10	Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
SUN. 11	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M. 12	The Zulu war, 1879.
W. 14	Madras University opened, 1853.
S. 17	Franklin born, 1706.
SUN. 18	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M. 19	H. H. the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Madras [1883.
Tu. 20	First English Parliament, 1265.
W. 21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
SUN. 25	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M. 26	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta and Northern India, 1882.

FEBRUARY.

SUN. 1	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
M. 2	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.—PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
Th. 5	"Victoria Cross" founded, 1856.
S. 7	Charles Dickens born, 1812.—Pope Pius IX died, 1878.
SUN. 8	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Indo-Eur. Telegraph viâ Persia and Turkey opened, 1866.
Tu. 10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
F. 13	Madras Medical College established, 1835.
SUN. 15	QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.
M. 16	SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu. 17	SHROVE TUESDAY.
W. 18	ASH-WEDNESDAY.
Th. 19	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Madras, 1883.
F. 20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trevandrum, 1868. Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
SUN. 22	QUADRAGESIMA OR 1 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M. 23	Source of the Nile discovered, 1863.
F. 27	General thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MARCH.

SUN. 1	2 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M. 2	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.
S. 7	Union of Scotland with England, 1707.
SUN. 8	3 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu. 10	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales married, 1863.
W. 11	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
Th. 12	Alexander II Emperor of Russia assassinated, 1861.
SUN. 15	4 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M. 16	Duchess of Kent died, 1881.
W. 18	Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born, 1840.
Th. 19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C. 270.
F. 20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
S. 21	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from His Highness' tour to Northern India, 1882.
SUN. 22	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.
W. 25	ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.--His Highness' Chamarajendra Wodiya Bahadur Installed as Maha Rajah of Mysore, 1881.
S. 28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
SUN. 29	6 SUNDAY IN LENT OR PALM SUNDAY.—H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany died, 1884.

APRIL.

Th. 2	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F. 3	GOOD FRIDAY.—First Electric Telegraph in India opened, 1851.
S. 4	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN. 5	EASTER SUNDAY.
M. 6	EASTER MONDAY.
Tu. 7	EASTER TUESDAY.—Prince Leopold born, 1853.
W. 8	Ganges Canal opened, 1854.
SUN. 12	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR LOW SUNDAY.
M. 13	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Th. 16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN. 19	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M. 20	The Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881.
SUN. 26	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY.

F. 1	Prince Arthur born, 1850.
S. 2	Order of British India instituted, 1837.—Lord Ripon appointed Viceroy of India, 1880.
SUN. 3	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
Tu. 5	Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.
S. 9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
SUN. 10	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATION SUNDAY.
M. 11	Prince of Wales reached England from India, 1876.
Th. 14	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.—Dr. Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
F. 15	Indian Native troops despatched to Malta, 1878.
SUN. 17	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.—First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1864.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MAY.

M. 18	Census of Travancore taken, 1875.
SUN.24	PENTICOST OR WHIT-SUNDAY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.—the Right Honorable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras died, 1881.
M. 25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
W. 27	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
SUN.31	TRINITY SUNDAY.—His Highness Rama Vurmah Maha Rajah died, 1880.

JUNE.

M. 1	First Turf of Central India Railway turned, 1856.—Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
W. 3	Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865.
Th. 4	CORPUS CHRISTI.—The Berlin Treaty, 1878.
S. 6	Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1843.
SUN. 7	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 9	First Turf of Madras Railway cut, 1853.
SUN.14	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W. 17	His Highness Ráma Varmá the present Maha Rajah Ascended the Musnud, 1880—Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
Th. 18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
S. 20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SUN.21	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SUN.28	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
Tu. 30	Opening of 1st Railway in China from Shanghai, 1875.

JULY.

W. 1	Bank of Madras opened, 1843.
Th. 2	VISITATION OF B. V. MARY.
S. 4	United States' declaration of Independence, 1776.
SUN. 5	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M. 6	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
W. 8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
Th. 9	Madras Volunteer corps formed, 1857.
SUN.12	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W. 15	Madras Agri-Horticultural Society established, 1835.
SUN.19	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M. 20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portriat of His Highness the Maha Rajah and His Minister the Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I., 1883.
W. 22	Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
S. 25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.26	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W. 29	First school for Native girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.—Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Ischia—Loss of 5,000 lives [and much property.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

AUGUST.

Sun. 2	9 Sunday after Trinity.
Th. 6	Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Sun. 9	10 Sunday after Trinity.
S. 15	Assumption of B. V. Mary.
Sun. 16	11 Sunday after Trinity.
Tu. 18	H. H. Marthanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860. —The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India, 1876.
Sun. 23	12 Sunday after Trinity.—Government Central Museum instituted, 1851.—New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened, [1869.
Tu. 25	High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
W. 26	A Great Volcanic eruption in Java causing an influx of the sea at Anjer and Serang—with loss of 30,000 lives and much [property, 1883.
F. 28	Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833.
Sun. 30	13 Sunday after Trinity.—His Highness Kerala Vurmah Rajah died, 1882.

SEPTEMBER.

Tu. 1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
W. 2	Battle of Sedan, 1870.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1882.
Th. 3	Sir Louis Cavignari and other members of the British Embassy slaughtered in Cabul, 1879.
F. 4	Two shocks of an Earthquake at Trevandrum and in South Travancore (1 A. M.,) 1867.
Sun. 6	14 Sunday after Trinity.—Revolution in France and Republic Proclaimed, 1870.
Tu. 8	Nativity of B. V. Mary.
Sun. 13	15 Sunday after Trinity.—Holy Cross A. D., 335.
W. 16	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
Th. 17	Opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.
S. 19	Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
Sun. 20	16 Sunday after Trinity.
Tu. 22	A large Comet first observed in Trevandrum which continued visible for months, 1882.
Sun. 27	17 Sunday after Trinity.
Tu. 29	Michaelmas-day.
W. 30	Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

Th. 1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
Sun. 4	18 Sunday after Trinity.
Tu. 6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
Sun. 11	19 Sunday after Trinity.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian Tour, 1875.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

OCTOBER.

M. 12	America discovered, 1492.
W. 14	First appearance of Cholera at Madras, 1818.
SUN. 18	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 25	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F. 30	Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.

NOVEMBER.

SUN. 1	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—ALL SAINTS.
M. 2	ALL SOULS.
Tu. 3	H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught left London for India, 1883.
Th. 5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1880.
SUN. 8	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.
M. 9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN. 15	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859.
Tu. 17	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
S. 21	Princess Royal, born, 1840.
SUN. 22	25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 29	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M. 30	Lord Harris visited Trevandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

Tu. 1	Yacob Khan sent to India, 1879.
F. 4	Abolition of Suttee, 1829.
SUN. 6	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Madras Court of small Causes established, 1850.
Tu. 8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
Th. 10	King of Prussia accepted the Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.
SUN. 13	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Foundation stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858.
M. 14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
Th. 17	Karamanay Bridge opended, 1853.
SUN. 20	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Th. 24	Peace between England and the United States, 1814.
F. 25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN. 27	1 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M. 28	INNOCENTS'-DAY.
Th. 31	The first Charter granted to the late East Indian Company, 1600.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea.*

Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest (Daily Means)	Mean of the Lowest (Daily Means)	Range.	Mean of the Highest (Hourly Means)	Mean of the Lowest (Hourly Means)	Range.	Mean of the Highest (Observation)	Mean of the Lowest (Observation)	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Daily Means.		Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means.		Range.	Mean of the Observation.		Range.
		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

Table III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ...	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	

† From 11 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations.
* From 5 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of 10 years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., deduced from observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar Months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means. *	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means. *	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy...	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy...	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.........	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

* Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means. *	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means. *	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Puratasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy...	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82 33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80.37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy...	83·85	85·26	82·72	2·54
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4·87
Chittray	85·45	86.97	84·21	2·76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78·67	2·43
Audy	79 41	81.05	77·18	3·87
Mean.........	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation, as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76·15	73·30	2·85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	77·84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·60
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean... ...	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 years.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	MEAN. Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation = 1.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0
						Mile.	In.	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Purattasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
Thie... ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	3·3
Panguny ...	9·16	70·74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
Vycausy ...	6·13	72·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean ...	7·00	70·21	·740	·682	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of Rain*

STATIONS.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum*	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·386	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey†	11·806	10 553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade†	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32 350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Pulpanabapuram... ...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamongalom‡. ...	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0 767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 Years.
† „ 9 „
‡ „ 3 „

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trevandrum deduced from forty-six years' observations.

Day of month.	JANUARY. The mean fall of rain.	JANUARY. The greatest fall.	JANUARY. The least fall.	JANUARY. The number of rainy years.	JANUARY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	FEBRUARY. The mean fall of rain.	FEBRUARY. The greatest fall.	FEBRUARY. The least fall.	FEBRUARY. The number of rainy years.	FEBRUARY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	000	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	·01	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	·01	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	·04	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	·02	·77	·11	3	·34
6	00	0·16	·01	3	·07	00	·07	00	2	·04
7	00	0 00	00	—	—	·02	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	·02	·75	·14	2	·44
9	00	0·03	00	1	·03	00	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	·01	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	·01	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	·03	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	·01	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	·02	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	·03	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	·05	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	·07	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	·64	·03	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	·03	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	·01	2	·13	·02	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	00	0·05	00	1	·05	·03	0·96	·04	3	·54
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	·01	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	·01	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	·03	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	·01	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	......	......	......	...	...
31	0·00	0·03	00	1	0·03	......	......	......	...	...
Mean	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·69	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	00	16	·39
3	·01	·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	00	10	·68
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·10	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	00	23	·65
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	00	18	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	JUNE. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9 37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	00	20	·84	·56	3·38	00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	·02	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0·35	2·61	0·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	......	......	......	......	......
Mean	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY. The mean fall.	JULY. The greatest fall.	JULY. The least fall.	JULY. The number of rainy years.	JULY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	AUGUST. The mean fall.	AUGUST. The greatest fall.	AUGUST. The least fall.	AUGUST. The number of rainy years.	AUGUST. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	00	34	·28	·11	0·76	00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	00	32	·46	·17	1·73	00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	00	26	·68	·12	1·92	00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	·02	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	·02	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	00	36	·49	·22	1·61	·03	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	·01	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	00	35	·39	·15	1·20	00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	00	31	·38	·15	1·98	00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	32	·41
30	·18	1·87	00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0.11	1·17	000	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·28
Mean	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER. The mean fall.	SEPTEMBER. The greatest fall.	SEPTEMBER. The least fall.	SEPTEMBER. The number of rainy years.	SEPTEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	OCTOBER. The mean fall.	OCTOBER. The greatest fall.	OCTOBER. The least fall.	OCTOBER. The number of rainy years.	OCTOBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0 00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0 00	14	0·35
2	·17	1 87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	00	22	·26	·15	1·19	00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	00	22	·12	·32	2 46	02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2 23	00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0 96	·01	17	·21	·22	2·02	·01	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	·01	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	00	30	·39
18	·13	1 40	·02	19	·33	39	3·45	00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	00	19	·19	·53	6 26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·98	00	18	·26	·45	5·28	00	23	·90
21	06	0·53	00	14	·19	·41	2 59	00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	00	15	·14	·32	2·95	·05	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1 60	·00	14	·41	·31	2 82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	02	14	·60	38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2 41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5 22	·02	28	·99
30	0 15	3 57	0·01	16	0 42	·42	3·50	02	26	·74
31	......	......	......	......	....	0·36	2 33	·03	22	0·76
Mean	0·13	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER. The mean fall.	NOVEMBER. The greatest fall.	NOVEMBER. The least fall.	NOVEMBER. The number of rainy years.	NOVEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	DECEMBER. The mean fall.	DECEMBER. The greatest fall.	DECEMBER. The least fall.	DECEMBER. The number of rainy years.	DECEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	24	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	00	27	·50	·05	0·63	00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	00	25	·48	·05	0·88	00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	00	17	·35	·06	1·80	00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	0·13	1·80	0 00	14	0·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	......	......	......	......	....	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean	0·21	2·19	0·01	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy Days.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chitray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Pulpanabapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamongalom ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The Total rain fall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-east.		South-West.		Dry months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trevandrum	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	52·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Pulpanabapuram ...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamongalom ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHÉR JANG.

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

Fellow of the Madras University.

Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London.

Fellow of the Linnean Society, London.

Fellow of the Statistical Society, London.

Officier de l'Instruction Publique.

Maharaja of Travancore.

Born 19th May, 1837;

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD 17TH JUNE 1880.

Royal Family of Travancore.

BROTHER OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAVI VARMA RAJA,
[BORN 27TH OCTOBER, 1835.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
Elaya Raja.
[BORN 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1857.]

NIECES OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,
Member of the Crown of India.
Senior Ranee of Travancore.
[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness PÁRVATÍ BHÁYI,
Junior Ranee of Travancore.
[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

GRAND NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness KERALA VARMA,
First Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee.
[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

His Highness RAMA VARMA,
Second Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee.
[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness MARTANDA VARMA,

Third Prince of Travancore,

Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee.

[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

NEPHEWS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

KERALA VARMA,

F. M. U.,

Valiya Koil Tampuran,

[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

Surgeon Major J. M. Houston, (Madras Med. Est.)

GUARDIAN TO THE PRINCES.

Harold S. Ferguson.

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunda Pillai... ...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Narayanen Tampi	...Chellum Karyakar.
V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ...	...Samprati.
Seshaiyan	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
N. Runga Rau, B. A.	...Tutor to the Princes.
Syed Latif Khan	...Persian Munshi.
Krishna Pillai	...Bhajanapura Karyakar.
Harrihara Iyen	...Sripadom Karyakar.
——— ———	...Vatakke Kottarom Karyakar.
Narayana Pillai, B. A.	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
——— ———	...Karyakar of Their Highnesses the Young Princes' Palace.
Babu Gajadhar Sookhl	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

J. C. Hannyngton Esquire, M. C. S. ...Resident.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esquire, M. C. S. ...Asst. Resident (on other duty.)
Captain A. Howlett, M. S. C. ... ...Ag. Asst. Resident.

Treasury.

T. Swyny ... ...In charge.
Padmanabha Mudaliar ... ...Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain A. Howlett, M. S. C. ... ...Commanding.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Major H. Plunket Esmonde White..Residency Surgeon.
Mahdavan Nayar ... ...3rd Class Hospital Assistant.

Office.

T. Swyny ... ...Manager.
A. LaRive ... ...Senior Clerk.
E. D'Lemos... ... ...Accountant.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station—Quilon.

6th Native Infantry.

Colonel W. Osborn ... ...Commandant.
Revd. C. H. L. Wright, B. A. ... ...Acting Chaplain.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

V. RAMIENGAR, C. S. I.

Dewan of Travancore.

K. Rajagopala Charriar, B. A. ...Private Secretary to the Dewan.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... ...Ag. Assistant to the Dewan.
T. Vencata Chariar ... ...Assistant to the Dewan, Settlement Department.

JUDICIAL, &c. DEPARTMENTS.

F. Watts ... ...Secretary.
S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Manager.

JAMABUNDY DEPARTMENT.

Tharavium Pillay ... ...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. S. Moothookarroopa Pillay ...Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pulmanabha Pillay... ...Assistant Melalutu Pillay.
Subramonia Pillay... ... ...Sumprethy.
——— ... ... Do.

MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

K. Kuruvella, B. C. E. ... ...Secretary.

PERAVAGAY DEPARTMENT.

P. Soondrum Pillay, M. A. ...Sheristadar.

SIRKAR VAKIL DEPARTMENT.

S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A. ...Head Sirkar Vakil (on other duty.)
I. H. Prince ... ...Acting Do. Do.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ... ...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ... ...Deputy Do.

STAMPS AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

P. K. Pulmanabha Pillay... ...Asst. Melalutu Pillay, in charge.

TREASURY.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal... ...Treasurer.

DAVASOM DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...Acting Sheristadar.

UNJEL OR SIRKAR POST.

S. Theraviem Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...In charge.

MINT.

T. V. Sooba Row ... ...Superintendent,

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

S. Shungara Soobyer ... ...Dewan Peishcar.
Sooria Narayana Iyen ... ...Deputy Peishcar.

Central Office Establishment.

A. Ramaswamy Iyen ... ...English Head Clerk.
Siva Rama Krishna Iyen ... ...Head Sumprethy.
Madhusoodana Iyen ... ...Asst. Do.
Correspondence Clerks ... ...4.
Accountants ... ...2.
Record-keeper ... ...1.

Field Establishment.

V. Runga Iyengar... ... ...Supervisor.
Kesava Pillay ... ... Do.
Adinatha Row ... ...Deputy Supervisor.
Muthuswamy Iyengar ... ... Do.
V. Krishna Iyen ... ... Do.
Seshadri Iyengar ... ... Do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay ... ... Do.
Classifiers ... ... 111.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

Officers in Charge.	Divisions.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rama Row ...	...Cottayam or Northern.
Asst. to Do. P. Mathaven Pillay ...	Do. Do.
Dewan Do. C. Patcheappa Naicker...	Quilon Division.
Asst. to Do. P. Thanu Pillay, M. A. ...	Do. Do.
Dewan Do. V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ...	Trevandrum Division.
Do. Do. A. Govinda Pillay, B.A.&B.L. ...	Padmanabhapuram Division.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

K. Krishnaswami Rao... ...Chief Justice.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law ...
T. R. Narayana Pillai ... ...
T. Kunhi Raman Nair ... ...
G. S. Arianayagam Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ...
} Puisne Judges.

Subba Dikshader ... ...Pundit.
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear ... ...Registrar.
——————— ... ...Manager.
T. Harihara Subbayyan ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A. ...Head Sirkar Vakil—Acting for the 1st Judge of the Alleppey Zillah Court.
I. H. Prince ... ...Acting Do.

Vakils of the High Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law	Viranampi Ayyankar Sastri
Jegannatha Row	E. Rama Ayyan
Govinda Row	S. Krsihna Ayyan
P. Govindan Nambutiri	Kunchu Variar
Venkattarama Ayyankar	M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
G. Krishna Ayyar	B. Bagavati Ayyan
Nampi Ayyankar	S. Padmanabha Pillai
Muttukumarasvami Pillai	Venkatarama Ayyankar
Krishnachari	F. Ramasvami Ayyan
R. Ramanatha Row	M. Krishna Ayyan
H. M. Walker	S. Govinda Pillai
Ramasubba Sastri	K. Vankatarama Ayyankar
Renga Ayyankar Sastri	S. Muttusvami Ayyan
Sivarama Krishna Ayyan	G. Lakshmana Row
N. S. Subramannyya Ayyan	K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A.
I. H. Prince	K. Atchuthan Pillai
R. Velu Pillai	Gopala Ayyankar
T. R. Achutan Pillai	V. Srinivasachariar
Gopala Menon	Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
G. Rama Row	Francis Xavier Augustus.
M. Swaminatha Pillai	K. C. Joseph, B. A.
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan	C. E. LaNauze Barrister-at-Law.
	S. Ramasvami Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trevandrum at present.

DISTRICT OR ZILLA COURTS.

Trevandrum.

R. Raghunatha Row, B. A. ...1st Judge.
Strinivasa Ayyankar ... ...2nd Do. (doing duty at Quilon.)
Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan	Anandakrishna Ayyan	V. Krishna Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan	Alakiru Ayyankar	P. V. Subbu Ayyan
Reghunatha Row	K. Padmanabha Pillai	K. Krishna Pillai
S. Kumara Pillai	A. Anandarama Ayyan	Venketasura Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillia	Nilakanthan Tanuvan	P. Sivarama Ayyan
Venkatachalam Ayyan	V. Lakshmana Sastrial	Nilakanthan Paramisvaran
Raman Pillai	Sesha Ayyan Narayana Ayyan	Ayyam Pillai
A. Padmanabha Ayyan	R. Venkatasura Ayyan	P. Virupaksha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai	J. Lakshmana Ayyan	Raman Pillai
Narasimha Ayyan	N. Sankara Narayana Ayyan	Madhavan Pillai
Sankaranarayana Ayyan	Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial	S. Venkedachallam Ayyan
A. Govinda Pillai	A. Kumara Pillai	Ramakrishna Ayyan
L. Gopala Ayyan	S. Venkata Row	P. K. Krishna Pillai
J. Rengachariar	P. Subu Ayyan	N. Venkedaswra Ayyan
G. Raman Menon	M. Madhaven Tambi	Harihara Ayyan
Ve.abahu Pillai	K. Sidarama Ayyan	Padmanabha Ayyan
T. Arathan Pillai	Narayanan Paramisvaran	Gopala Ayyan.

Nagercoil.

Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...1st Judge.
H. Ramasubbayyan, B. A. ...Sirkar Vakil (on other duty.)
K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Acting Do.

Licenced Pleaders.

V. Krishna Ayyan
Udayamutu Ayyan
T. Nilakantha Pillai
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan
S. Narayana Pillai
Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan
Senapadi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
Sabapati Pillai
Samu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Buthalingam Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar
M. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
Regupati Ayyan
K. Kumara Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Tanusubbu Ayyan
Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
Alvar Ayyankar
Andi Sastrial
Sankara Subbayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswra Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial

QUILON.

Sitharama Iyer ... ...1st Judge.
T. F. Lloyd ... ...2nd Judge (temporarily appointed as addl. Judge of Alleppey.)
Strinivasa Ayyankar ... ...Acting Do.
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

R. Narayana Ayyan
Krishnan Pantala
Nilakantha Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
T. Krishna Sastri
S. Govindan Pantala
Ganapathi Ayyan
Sesha Ayyan
Nagoji Row
Gopala Sastrial
Subbayyan
Kesava Pillai of Trevandrum
Andi Pillai
G. Kasava Pillai
Govinda Kaimal
Ittiradicha Kuruppu
Aramootha Chariar
R. Venketarama Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri
N. Sahsranama Ayyan
Ramanatha Ayyan
A. Subramania Sastri
Venkedasura Ayyan
S. Kalianarama Ayyan
Venketarama Ayyankar
Anandarama Ayyan
Paramisvara Ayyan
Narayana Pillai
K. Raman Pillai
Kanaku Narayanan
Paramisvaran Pillai
P. Narayana Ayyan
Paravur Kesava Pillai
Ramanarayana Ayyan
N. Venketarama Ayyan

TRIVANDRA

ALLEPPEY.

W. T. A. Cosby ... ...1st Judge (*on Furlough to Europe.*)
S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A. ...Acting 1st Judge.
M. Chokalingam Pillai, B. A. ... Do. 2nd Judge.
T. F. Lloyd ... ...Addl. Judge (temporary.)
Sundrum Ayyan ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

A. SankaranarayanaAyyan
N. Gopala Pillai
K. Nanu Pillai
S. Janardanapilapalli
K.Sankaranarayana Ayyan
S. Ramasvami Ayyan
Viraraghava Ayyan
K. Velu Pillai
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan
K. Ponnu Ayyan
Palpu Ayyan
Krishna Varier
S. Svaminatha Sastri
S. Sundra Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Narayana Menon
R. Padmanabha Ayyan
C. Nilakantha Pillai
V. Venketarama Ayyan
R. Krishna Sastrial
V. R. Ramasvami Ayyan
Sasha Ayyankar Kuppa Ayyankar
K. Krishna Ayyan
Nelakantha Pillai of Vikam
Velu Pillai of Viakam
Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
Sankara Subbu Ayyan
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai
N. Krishna Pillai
S. Kalappa Menon

E. Naraa Menon	R. Krishna Ayyan	R. Kesava Pillai
A. R. Subramania Ayyan	N. Narayana Potti	Kuppayyan
A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan	Nilakanthan Chakkier	S. Nanu Ayyan
C. Nilakantha Pillai	R. Arunachalam Ayyan.	K. Parumal Pillai
K. Kochukrishna Pillai	R. Sundram Ayyan	C. Subrmania Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar	G. Padmanabha Pillai	K. Velu Kuruppu
Krishna Poduval	Krishna Menon	

PARAVUR.

C. G. Gresseux ... ...Judge.
O. Marthanda Pillai ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

Syed Badoodeen	Sami Ayyan	Kesava Pillai
Krishna Menon	Krishna Ayyan	Genapati Ayyan
Velu Pillai	Krishnan Namburi	Marthanda Pillai
Govinda Kuruppu	Sankaran Nambiar	Sundra Sastrial
Pichu Ayyan	Kumara Pillai	Enjha Ayyan
Govinda Pillai	Achuta Menon	T. R. Govinda Pillai
Annattura Sastri	Narayana Menon	
Rama Ayyan	Nilakantha Pillai	

MUNSIFF COURTS.

FIRST CLASS.

K. Krishna Pillai... ... ...Sherayankil.
Sivasubramania Pillai ... ...Nagercoil.
M. Hoogewerf ... ...Krishnapuram.
Subramonia Pillai ... ...Quilon.

SECOND CLASS.

Vaidianatha Ayyan ... ...Paravur (on leave.)
Ramalingam Ayyar, B. A. & B. L. ...Trevandrum (Old.)
Subramania Sastri ... ...Vykom.
Harihara Ayyan ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
M. Varkki... ... ...Trevandrum (New.)
J. D. Lemos ... ...Alleppey.

THIRD CLASS.

T. Mathai ... ...Shenkotta.
Ananda Row, B. A. ... ...Neyattunkara (on probation.)
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Cottayam. (Ag. as 2nd class Munsiff.)
Ramachandra Row, B. A. & B. L. ...Chertallai (on probation.)
Ponnambalam Pillai ... ...Aripad (Acting.)
M. Subramania Pillai, B. A. ...Kottarakara Do.
Narayanan Tampi ... ...Muvattupulai Do.
R. Nilakanta Ayyan, B. A. ...Tiruvella (on probation.)
Ramasubba Ayyan, B. A. ... ...Paravur (Ag. for Vaidianatha Ayyan.)

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law...Special Appellate Judge.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde... ... ...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Peermade *(on furlough.)*

MAGISTRATES OF THE 1ST CLASS.

T. Rama Row	...Northern Division.
P. Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ...	...Quilon Division.
P. Thanu Pillay, M. A. ...	... Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ...	...Trevandrum Division.
A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L.	...Padmanabhapuram Do.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey Town.
C. J. Maltby	...Cardamom Hills (*on furlough.*)
J. Burrows...	...Acting.
M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A.	...Salt Pans.
Neelacunda Iyen, B. A. ...	...Trevandrum Town.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 2ND CLASS.

D. C. C. Grant	...Coffee Districts.
Lakshmana Iyen	...Trevandrum Taluq.
Pulpanaba Pillay	...Shereingiel.
Letchmana Iyen	...Neyattinkaray.
Pulpanaba Naidoo... ...	...Thovallay.
C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E.	..Irrigation Dept., Nanjenaud.
Hurri Row...	...Augusteeswaram.
Soobramanya Pillay ...	...Eraniel.
Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A.	...Quilon.
Ramaswamy Iyen... ...	...Pathanapuram.
M. R. Krishna Row ...	...Shencottah.
Govinda Pillay	...Karunagapully.
Ramaswamy Iyen... ...	...Kartigapully.
Mathaven Pillay	...Ambalapulay.
Mathaven Pillay	...Shertallay.
Varatha Iyen	...Vycome.
Moothookrishna Naidoo ...	...Cottayam.
Sathiavageswara Iyen, B. A.	...Paravur.
G. Venketasoobramony Aiyar	...Chunganacherry (Acting.)
Andy Iyen	...Yettumanoor.
Soobba Iyen	...Kunnathunad.
Paramaswaren Pillay ...	...Tiruvellah.
P. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A.	...Meenachel (Acting.)
Mathaven Pillay, B. A. ...	...Chenganoor (Acting.)

MAGISTRATES OF THE 3RD CLASS.

Southern Division.

Valoo Pillay	...Culculom (Acting.)
Pulpanabha Pillay ...	...Velavencode (Acting.)
Anandaramen Pillay ...	...Cottar (Acting.)
Cochoo Ayyappen Pillay...	...Colachel.
C. Kohlhoff	... Do. (Master Attendant.)
S. Narayana Row... ...	...Aramboly.

Trevandrum Division.

C. Krishna Iyen	...Oolsavamadam.
Nanoo Sastrial	...Nedoovengaud.
Valoo Pillay	...Parachallay.

Quilon Division.

Rama Row...	...Mavalikaray.
Chembaca Ramen Pillay...	...Cunnathoor.
Ramen Pillay	...Cottaracurray.
Shungara Pillay	...Paravoor.

Pulpanaba Pillay ... ...Puthanamthitta.
M. G. Mathen, B. A. ... ...Colathoorpolay.
Narayana Pillay ... ...Kayencoolum (temporary.)
Natchadalingam Pillay ... ...Shencottah.
Iyyappen Pillay, B. A. ... ...Karunagapully.

Cottayam Division.

Eravi Pillay ... ...Moovattupulay.
Kashava Pillay ... ...Thodupulay.
Govinda Pillay ... ...Alengaud.
Kashaven Thumby ... ...Edapully.
Kumara Pillay ... ...Arocooty.
Kumaraswamy Pillay ... ...Cottayam.
George Beale ... ...Peermade.

Town of Alleppey.

Yagappa Pillay ... ...Alleppey.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

Pulpanabha Naidoo ... ...Acting Tahsildar, Thovalay.
Hurri Row ... ... Do. Do. Augusteeswaram.
Soobramonya Pillay ... ... Tahsildar, Eraniel.
Valoo Pillay ... ...Acting Do. Culculam.
Pulpanabha Pillay ... ... Do. Do. Velavencode.

Trevandrum Division.

Lekshmana Iyen ... ...Acting 1st Tahsildar, Trevandrum.
C. Krishna Iyen ... ... 2nd Do. Do.
Pulpanaba Pillay ... ...Acting Do. Shereingeil.
Nanoo Sastrial ... ... Do. Do. Nedoovengaud.
R. Lekshmana Iyen ... ... Do. Neyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...Acting Tahsildar, Quilon.
Ramen Pillay ... ... Do. Do. Cottaracurray.
Ramaswamy Iyen ... ... Do. Do. Puthanapuram.
Krishna Row ... ... Do. Do. Shencottah.
Paramashuren Pillay ... ... Do. Do. Tiruvellah.
Chembaca Ramen Pillay ... Do. Cunnathoor.
Govinda Pillay ... ...Acting Do. Karunagapully.
Ramaswamy Iyen ... ... Do. Do. Kartigapully.
Mathaven Pillay ... ... Do. Do. Ambalapolay.
Rama Row ... ... Do. Do. Mavalikaray.
Mathaven Pillay, B. A.... ... Do. Do. Chenganoor.

Cottayam Division.

Mathaven Pillay ... ... Tahsildar Shertalay.
Varatha Iyen ... ... Do. Vycome.
Andi Iyen ... ... Do. Yettumanoor.
Moothookrishna Naidoo ... Do. Cottayam.
Sathiavagiswara Iyen, B. A. ... Do. Paravoor.
P. Ramakrishna Aiyan, B. A. ...Acting Do. Meenachel.
Eravi Pillay ... ... Do. Moovatupulay.
Kashava Pillay ... ... Do. Thodupulay.
Sooba Iyen ... ... Do. Kunnathunaud.
Govinda Pillay ... ... Do. Alengaud.
G. Venketasoobramony Aiyar...Acting Do. Chunganacherry.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

J. Ramiah Naidoo ...	...Asst. Supt. of Police,		Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions.
R. B. Ferguson	Do.	Do.	Cottayam Division.
M. Theruvikramen Thumby...	Do.	Do.	Quilon Division.
N. Paramoo Pillay...	...Inspr.	of Police	...Office Inspector.
S. Paramaswaren Pillay	...Sub-	do.	...Audit do.
S. R. Swyny ...	... do.	do.	...Reserve do.
C. Matcher	...Sub-	do.	...Treasure Escort do.
Stanley Wintle ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Jail do.
T. Matheven Pillay	...Sub-	do.	...Thovalay.
Chanda Meah Vully Meah	...Inspr.	do.	...Aramboly frontier.
G. Venketasubramony Iyer..	do.	do.	...Agasteeswaram.
M. Permal Pillay ...	...Sub-	do.	...Kottar Town.
P. Ramen Pillay ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Eraneal.
Anandanarayana Iyer	...Sub-	do.	...Culcoolam.
P Renganatha Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Velavancode.
P. Ereasha Menone	... do.	do.	...Neyattincaray.
R. Krishna Row ...	... do.	do.	...Trevandrum Town.
Mahomed Hussein...	... do.	do.	... do. do.
A. Samuel	...Sub-	do.	... do. do.
R. Pudmanabha Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	... do. Taluq.
B. Pudmanabha Row	...Sub-	do.	...Neduvangaud.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Shereingil.
M. Thair Ali ...	... do.	do.	...Quilon Taluq.
W. H. D'Lemos ...	...Sub-	do.	... do. Town.
T. P. S. Ganapathy Pillay...	do.	do.	...Prosecuting Insp. Quilon.
Narayana Pillay ...	...*Inspr.*	*do.*	...Kottarakaray (*on other duty.*)
Beram Khan ...	... do.	do.	...Puthanapuram.
Syed Abdul Khader	... do.	do.	...Shencottah.
K. Narayana Iyer, B. A.	...Sub-	do.	...Cunnathoor.
Krishnen Thumby	... do.	do.	...Karunagapully.
T. R. Paramaswaren Pillay.	do.	do.	...Karthigapully.
S. Subramonya Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Mavelikaray.
K. Velloo Pillay ...	...Sub-	do.	...Chengannr.
Narayana Unnythan	... do.	do.	...Tiruvellah.
E. Eaton	...Inspr.	do.	...Alleppey Town.
R. Ramen Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Ambalapulay.
Abdulah Sahib Moonavey..	do.	do.	...Pulincunnoo Back-water Patrol Inspr.
P. R. Krishna Iyer	... do.	do.	...Cottayam.
S. Sankara Iyer ...	...Sub-	do.	... do.
A. D'Veigas ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Chunganachery.
H. H. Hoogwerf ...	...Sub-	do.	...Peermade.
Sivaramen Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Meenachel.
Moothiah Pillay ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Yettumanoor.
Ramen Unny Parambara Nair	...Sub-	do.	...Moovatupulay.
Mullen Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Thodupulay.
C. Abraham ...	... do.	do.	...Kunnathunad.
N. Pudmanabha Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Shertalay.
K. Narayana Row...	... do.	do.	...Vycome.
J. A. Stevenage ...	...Sub-	do.	...Alungaud.
E. Gallyot	...Inspr.	do.	...Paravoor.

TRIVANDRAM.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Inspectors.

Vytheanatha Iyen... ... ...Inspector of Trevandrum Range.
Krishna Pillay ... ...Inspector of Quilon Range.
Vittalapy ... ...Inspector of Shertallay Range.

District Registrars.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars.
Trevandrum.	Thovalay	4	Cochookrishna Pillai.
	Agusteeswaram	1	Krishnaswamy Iyengar.
	Eraneel	2	Ramen Pillai.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Narayana Pillai.
	Calculam	2	Sivathanooven Thumby.
	Velavencode	3	Valoo Pillai.
	Neyattincarray	2	Coomara Pillai.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Soobramani Aiyen.
	Nedoovengaud	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Trevandrum	1	Narasinghum Pillai.
	Shereingeil	1	Soondraswara Aiyen.
Quilon.	Quilon	2	Runganatha Row.
	Cottaracurray	4	Shungaranarayana Aiyen.
	Puthanapurom	4	Madaven Pillai.
	Shencottah...	3	Hurrihara Aiyen.
	Cunnathoor	4	Narayana Pillai.
	Karunagapully	1	Appa Aiyen.
	Kartigapully	1	Puthmanabha Pillai.
	Mavalicurray	2	Cochoonikurthavoo.
	Chenganoor	4	Neelacunda Aiyen.
	Thiruvellah	3	Coomara Pillai.
	Ambalapulay	1	Sasha Aiyen.
	Chunganacherry	3	Shungara Pillai.
Shertallay.	Shertallay	2	Govinda Pillai.
	Vycome	3	Krishna Aiyen.
	Yettoomanoor	4	Shungoony Menon.
	Cottayam	4	Krishna Pillai.
	Meenachel	4	Sreenivasa Aiyen.
	Thodupulay	4	Shungara Pillai.
	Moovattoopulay	4	Krishna Pillai.
	Cunnathnaud	4	Ejnanarayana Aiyen.
	Allungaud	4	Krishna Aiyen.
	Paravoor	4	Anantha Krishna Aiyen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major J. M. Houston, M. D.,
Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	S. B. Sawyer ...	August 1883...	General & Maternity Hospitals.
February 1850...	T. Veerappa Pillay ...	Do.	Quilon.
September 1884...	E. Poonen, M. B., B. A. ...	September 1884.	Alleppey.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.		
November 1837...	T. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	May 1873...	H. H. the Eliah Rajah's Palace.
February 1850...	*T. Veerapa Pillay* ...	*September 1876...*	*Assistant Surgeon.*
August 1859...	*S. B. Sawyer* ...	*Do. ...*	*Do. Do.*
May 1861...	M. J. Carvalho ...	April 1882...	Acting Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1860...	T. Krishna Rajoo ...	August 1882...	Central Jail.
	Apothecaries.		
July 1849...	T. Swamynatha Pillay ...	December 1869...	Mavalicaray.
May 1858...	S. Krishna Pillay ...	May 1878...	Charity Hospital.
May 1861...	F. Rozario ...	May 1881...	Nair Brigade.
June 1864...	M. Neelacunda Pillay ...	June 1884...	Lunatic Asylum.
Do. ...	E. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Shertallay.
August 1864...	J. S. Cross ...	August 1864...	Alwaye.
	1st Clas Assisstant Apothecaries.		
June 1860...	E. Pulpoo Pillay ...	August 1875...	Pulpanabapoorum.
Do. ...	T. R. Appavoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Shencottah.
May 1861...	K. Narayana Row ...	Do. ...	Cottaracaray.
Do. ...	X. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Nair Brigade.
July 1865...	G. Arunasalam Pillay ...	July 1877...	Palace.
December 1865...	N. Govinda Pillay ...	December 1877...	Do.
August 1882...	John Gomez ...	August 1882...	Medical Store keeper.
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1873...	F. P. Fernandez ...	November 1879...	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	J. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. ...	Peermade.
Do. ...	Joseph L. Gomez ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
Do. ...	M. Hamid Hussain Sahib...	June 1880...	Moovattupolay, (on leave.)
Do. ...	N. Sooboo Pillay ...	September 1882...	Charity Hospital.
July 1874...	C. Theravium Pillay ...	Do. ...	Parachallay and Neyatuncaray.
July 1877...	A. Moothooswamy Pillay...	July 1883...	Special duty, Meenachel.
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
July 1872...	S. Thoppaya Pillay ...	July 1876...	Maycode.
Do. ...	V. Narayana Pillay ...	July 1877...	Thodupolay.
October 1879...	J. Matthan ...	October 1880...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	S. E. DeLemos ...	Do. ...	Moovattupulay, (temporary.)
Do. ...	K. Ramen ...	Do. ...	Cardamom Hills.
January 1880...	N. Neelacunda Pillay ...	January 1881...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	R. L. Vieyra ...	Do.	Medical Stores.
Do. ...	K. Ibrahim Sahib ...	Do.	Quilon.
	Passed Medical Pupils.		
November 1884...	N. J. Daniel ...	November 1884...	Special duty, Kundanaud.
Do. ...	V. Ramen Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
Do. ...	C. J. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	M. Muthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Special duty, Cayencoolam.
Do. ...	K. S. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Shertallay.
Do. ...	R. Neelacunda Pillay ...	Do. ...	Central Jail.
Do. ...	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Quilon.

Medical Students.

A. Oomman.
P. Cochukrishna Pillay.
A. Aiyemperumal Pillay.
H. J. D'Lemos.
C. J. Namman.

Y. Kunjandy.
M. C. Mathew.
James Harris.
P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery.
P. Mathaven Pillay.

DURBAR PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

T. A. Shunmoogum Pillay ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
C. S. Mathava Iyen ... ...Asst. Do. Do.

GENERAL MEDICAL STORES.

S. Letchmana Pillay ... ...Writer.

GENERAL AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent.

S. B. Sawyer ... ...Assistant Surgeon.
——— ... ...Matron.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent.

S. Krishna Pillay ... ...Apothecary.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent.

M. Neelacunda Pillay... ... ...Apothecary.

VACCINATION.

M. J. Carvalho... ... ...Acting Superintendent.
V. Davasagayam ... ...Writer.
R. Gopala Pillay ... ...Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 35 *Vaccinators divided into* 4 *classes.*
The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

TRAVANCORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Ex-Officio Principal ... ...The Durbar Physician.
Lecturers ... ... { Surgeon J. W. Evans, I. M. S. / John Gomez, Madras Medical College.

Anatomy	...Practice of Medicine.
Physiology	...Midwifery.
Materia Medica	...Forensic Medicine.
Surgery	...Vaccination.
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	...Practical Pharmacy.

N. B. The course occupies four years, two or three subjects are taught in a year.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Army.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) W. D. Brodie Ketchen	25th July 1879.	10th December 1883.	M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Commanding—Has Precedence of a Brigadier General in Travancore G. O. No. 342 dated 4th July 1881.
Captain M.E.H.O. Welch ...	25th Aug. 1881.	20th July 1882.	M. S. C. ...	Commandant 2nd Batt.—Has Precedence of a Major in Travancore G. O. No. 342 dated 4th July 1881.
Lt. J. A. Wyllie ...	13th Nov. 1883.	20th Sept. 1876.	M. S. C. ...	Comt. 1st Batt. and Artillery—Has Precedence of a Major &c.
Staff.				
	... ...	... ...	... ...	Staff Officer.
Lt. J. A. Wyllie ...	... ...	...	... ..	Quarter Master.
Surgeon W. Evans ...	1st April 1884.	31st March 1880.	Indian Medl. Dept.	In Medical charge.
Kally Pillay ...	16th Nov. 1847.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Kristna Pillay ...	29th October 1839.	... ...	...	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.
C. A. Matcher ...	13th Do. 1857.	... ...	... ...	Band Master.
J. Matcher	1st Do. 1878.	... ...	... ...	Asst. Band Master.

Uniform... { Body Guard—Royal Blue, Facing White, Lace Gold.
Artillery—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
Infantry Scarlet. { 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue. 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drummer and Fifer Havildar, 11 Drummers and 11 Fifers Total 710.

Establishment of the Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30.

Establishment of the Body Guard—1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 2 Havildars. 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 2 Puckalies, 1 Nalband, 1 Chowdry, 1 Peon, 25 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, 1 Veterinarian, 1 English Writer, 2 Writers, 1 Mochee, 1 Chuckler, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Bullock Driver, Total 159. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade.—1 Serjt. Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjt., 1 Band Master, 1 Assistant Band Master, 22 Musicians, 2 Apothecaries, 1 Interpreter, 4 English Writers, 21 Malayalum Writers, 1 Paymaster, 2 Accountants, 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckallies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 7 Toties, 1 Masalchee.

Total Establishment—1,694 of all grades—4 guns, 63 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt	Captain O. W. Gray	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt	Major H. Farquharson	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.	Major S. A. Grant	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox	7th April 16th November	1869. 1870.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield	23rd April 6th June	1873. 1875.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild	7th July	1875	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson	1st May 25th February	1876. 1878.	Acting.
M. Lt. Cavalry	Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) W. D. Brodie Ketchen.	25th July	1879.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E. M., Inst. C. E.,	Chief Engineer (*on furlough.*)
S. Horsley, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.	Acting Chief Engineer.

Permanent Executive Establishment.

———	1st Executive Engineer (on other duty.)
D. W. T. Valentine	2nd Do. Do. duty.)
C. B. B. Sherman, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.	Asst. Engr. (Ag. Exe. Engr.)
J. Whitbread	Supervisor.
———	do.
———	do.
J. Sinclair	Assistant Supervisor.
A. G. King	do. do. (Acting.)
———	do. do.
T. I. Chinnaswamy Naidoo	Overseer.
T. A. Wood	do.
G. Runganatha Pillay	do.
C. D. Soobraya Iyer	do.
N. Rungaswamy Pillay	1st Class Assistant Overseer.
T. M. Soobraya Pillay	do. do.
S. Armooda Iyengar	do. do.
K. C. Ninan	do. do.
W. H. McLean	do. do.
Rengaswamy Iyengar	do. do.
A. G. Umamen	do. do. (Acting.)
V. Coopaswamy Iyen	2nd Class do.
M. Kashava Pillay	do. do.
N. Kashava Pillay	do. do.
C. R. Streenevasa Iyengar	do. do. (At present under reduction of pay and graded as Sub-Overseer)
Geo. Eapen	do. do.
T. Ramaswamy Pillay	do. do.
A. Gooroomoorthy Naidoo	Sub-Overseer.
Annathoray Iyen	do.
Geo. Carvalho	do.
V. Soobramanya Iyen	do.
P. J. Ittyerah	do.
P. I. David	do.
Manikavasagom Achary	do.
Ramanuja Naidoo	do.

Supernumerary Establishment.

W. G. Mersh	Assistant Supervisor.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit	Overseer.

Survey and Drawing Pupils.

———	Draughtsman.
V. Soobaraya Pillay	Drawing Pupil.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay	do.

Permanent Office Establishment.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trevandrum.

C. R. Mitchell	Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay	Head Correspondence Clerk.

A. Veiyara ... ...Clerk.
A. C. Soobramanya Pillay ... ...Cashier.
T. M. Nullacunnoo Pillay ... ...Accountant.
J. Jackson ... ...Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler ... ...Assistant do.
D. Govind Sing ... ...Storekeeper.
T. M. Moothooswamy Pillay ... ...Clerk.
H. Rigby... ... ...Workshop Superintendent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Southern Division Irrign. Channels Branch, Head Quarters Nagercoil.

R. Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Head Clerk.
T. M. Ramalingum Pillay ... ...Cash Writer.
S. Courtallem Achary ... ...Clerk.

Southern Division Roads and Buildings Branch, Nagercoil.

J. D'Cruz ... ...Head Clerk.
A. Shungaracoomaroo Pillay ... ...Assistant Clerk.

Quilon Division Head Quarters, Quilon.

A. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.
Geo. Britto ... ...Clerk.

Assistant Engineer's Office, Head Quarters, Cottayam.

V. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.

Trevandrum Division, Head Quarters, Trevandrum.

J. Anthony ... ...Head Clerk.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...Ag. Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue.

SUPERVISING AGENCY.

Hurrihara Iyen ...1st Class Inspt. in charge of the Northern Range.
Pitchu Iyen... ...2nd do. do. Central do.
Subba Row ... ...3rd do. do. Southern do.

ULAMS.

T. Rajaram Row ...Superintendent Thamaraculam.
Sivathanoo Pillay ...Assistant do. do.
Sebastian Dias, B. A. ...Superintendent Rajacamungalum.
Sivaramakrishna Iyen ...Assistant do. do.
M. Vullinayagom Pillay...Deputy do. Colachel.
C. Neelacunda Pillay ... do. do. Variyoor.
Charles Cleur ... ...Preventive Inspt. Thamaraculum & Variyoor.
Raghoopathy Rao ... do. do. Rajacamungalum & Colachel.

KUDUCHANDRUMS.

N. Streenivasa Row...Superintendent Alleppey.
Ratnaswami Moodliar ... do. Quilon.
Thanuven Thumby ... do. Trevandrum.
Chellaperumaul Pillay. do. Munambum.

TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E.,
Asst. Engr. in charge of Tanks and Irrign., and 2nd Class Mag.

S. Shonachalam Pillay	...Head Accountant.	
V. Samuel	...Sub-Overseer.	
Meenachi Naidoo ...	... do.	
M. Padmanaba Pillay	...Correspondence Clerk.	
S. Neelakanda Iyen	...Gumasta, Police.	
P. Ramasamy Pillay	...Aminadar, in charge of Tank bunds.	
P. Kumarasamy Pillay	...Vijarippu,	Nanjenaud Poothenar.
Suba Naik	... do.	Anandanar.
K. Kumara Pillay	... do.	Puthmanabapuram Poothenar.
S. Soobramania Pillay	... do.	Palayar.
S. Kumarasamy Naik	... do.	Alathorayar.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson... ... ...Superintendent.

FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.

Thomas Quinless	...Assistant.
Jacob Janes	... do.
Head Surveyors	... 3.
Deputy Surveyors	... 39.
Field Surveyors	...219.
Clerks	... 3.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

G. N. Krishna Row	...Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.

Head Clerk	...Vacant.
Assistant Clerks	... 5.

COMPUTER'S SECTION.

C. K. Sundrum Iyer	...Head Computer.
Assistant Computers	... 7.

DRAUGHTSMAN'S SECTION.

Head Draughtsman	...Vacant.
Assistant Draughtsmen	...11.

ACCOUNT SECTION

P. Appu Row	...Head Accountant.
Assistant Accountants	... 2.

STORE SECTION.

R. Ganapathier	...Pro. Storekeeper.
Assistant Storekeeper	... 1.

RECORD SECTION.

Record-keeper	...Vacant.
Assistant Record-keepers... ...	... 2.

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

S. Pulpanaba Pillay	...Head Asst. in charge.
P. Valoo Pillay	...Assistant.
E. Coomaraswamy Pillay... ...	...Computer.

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

TREVANDRUM.

His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore ...Patron.

R. Harvey, M. A., L L. D. ... ...Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
M. LaBouchardiere, B. A. ... ...Managing Secretary.

R. Harvey, M. A., L L. D. ...
Rev. S. Mateer, F. L. S. ... ...
P. Sundram Pillai, M. A. ...
V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ... } Managing Committee.
T. Muthukumarasamy Pillai, B. A.
M. LaBouchardiere, B. A. ...
P. Thomas ... ...

Subscription—7 Chks. Monthly.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The Museum is under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.
J. C. Hannyngton Esquire.

MEMBERS.
Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen.
H. S. Ferguson Esquire.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
Mr. J. T. Murray ... ...Head Writer.

1. This is a Museum of Natural History; Raw products used in the Arts and Manufactures; specimens of manufactures, Implements and Machinery; Antiquities; Scientific Instruments, Objects of art &c.
2. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable.
3. The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon, the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, LT. COL.,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Public Gardens are under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.
J. C. Hannyngton Esquire.

MEMBERS.
Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen.
H. S. Ferguson Esquire.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
J. T. Murray ... ...Head Writer.
Byrappah ... ...Head Gardener.

1. The Zoological collection of the Gardens consists of 3 Tigers, 4 Lionesses, 3 Cheetas, 1 Rhinoceros, 1 Malay Tapir, 1 Himalayan Bear, 4 Samburs, 7 Spotted Deer, 1 Barking Deer, 1 Mouse Deer, 2 Toddy Cats, 2 Hill Squirrels, 8 Brown Monkeys, 1 Black Monkey, 4 Crocodiles, 4 Pythons, 4 Turtles, 3 Porcupines, 9 Tortoises, 1 Nilgai, 2 Lynxes, &c.

2. The aviaries contain 1 Emu, 2 Swans, 2 Pheasants, 2 Horn bills, 8 Owls, 2 Eagles, 2 Kites, 2 Hawks, &c.

PUBLIC GARDEN RULES.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A. M. and 8½ P. M. after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, LT. COL.
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain... ...Superintendent.

M. Vytheanatha Pillay ... ...Head Printer.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH.

H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, TREVANDRUM.

John Ross, M. A., F. M. U. ... ...Principal (*on furlough.*)
Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D. ... ...Ag. do.

COLLEGE.

John Ross, M. A., F. M. U. ...Professor of English and Mathematics (*on furlough.*)
Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D. ... do. do. Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.
Henry N. Read, M. A. ... ... do. do. Chemistry & Physical Science.
A. Vallianandam Mudaliar, B. A. Assistant, Mathematics.
M. LaBouchardiere, B. A. ... do. English.
T. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, B. A. do. Philosophy.
P. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A. ... do. General (Temporary.)
N. Ramakurupu, B. A. ...Malayalam Munshi.
C. Pettanayagam Pillai ...Tamil do. Acting.
S. Vydianadha Sastri ... ...Sanskrit do.

HIGH SCHOOL.

C. Luke	...Teacher of the Fifth Class.
P. Palpu Pillai	do. do.
S. Iswara Aiyan	do. do.
Upper Fourth Class Teachers...	5.
Lower do. do. ...	4.
K. Purushothaman Pillai	...Assistant Malayalam Munshi.
K. Krishna Aiyangar	do. Tamil do.
Writer	1.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

T. Nagan Tampi	...Master
Assistant Masters ...	5.
Monitors	4.

LAW CLASS.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D. Barrister-at-Law ...Professor.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

John Ross, M. A. ... ...In charge (*on furlough.*)
Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D. ...In charge.
K. Vasudeva Row ... ...Inspector.

J. A. Duthie, M. A.	...Head Master,	High School,	Kotar.
R. Easwara Pillay, B. A. ...	...Ag. do.	District School,	Alleppey.
K. Seetharama Aiyen	do.		Quilon.
C. Pudmanabha Aiyen ...	...Ag. do.		Takallay.
V. Krishna Aiyen	do.		Shencotah.
M. Mathew	do.		Kayenkolum.
K. Shungaren Pundalay	do.		Mavalikaray.
L. Narayana Aiyen	do.		Thiroovellah.
J. Daniel	do.		Chunganachary.
T. Viswasem Pillay	do.		Sheraingeel
V. Venkitasoobramanya Aiyen	...Ag. do.		Attingel.
R. Venkitaswara Aiyen ...	...Ag. do.		Paravoor.
V. Shungara Pillay	do.		Alwaye.
T. Bhoojunga Row	do.		Bhoothapaundy.
R. Appathora Aiyen...	do.		Thiroovettar.
R. Valoo Pillay	do.		Neyyatincaray.
J. Anendasoobba Aiyen	do.		Eraneel.
T. M. Thomas	do.		Kotarakaray.
K. Soobbien	...Ag. do.		Ambalapoolay.
J. Verkey	...Ag. do.		Aripaud.
S. Viswanadha Aiyen ...	...Ag. do.	Spl. School	Mavalikaray.

SIRKAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TREVANDRUM.

Miss A. C. Donnelly... ...Lady Superintendent.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

English and Indian History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Physiology, Hygiene, Chemistry, Physics, Arithmetic, Lessons on objects, &c., in addition to the usual Educational routine. Accomplishments :—Music ; Drawing ; Plain Sewing, Ornamental Needle work, &c., &c.

VERNACULAR.

S. Rama Row...	...Director of Vernacular Education.
C. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ...	...Inspector, Southern Range.
Anandanarayana Iyer ...	... do. Northern do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	...District Inspector.
Pitcha Pillay...	do.
Pulpoo Thumby	do.
Pulpanaba Pillay	do.
Valoo Pillay	do.
Narayana Pillay	do.
Coonjookrishna Pillay	do.
Ganapathy Iyen	do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	do.
Mahalinga Sastrial	do.
Krishnen Thumby	do.
Samoo Sastrial	do.
Gopala Pillay	do.
Soondra Iyen	do.
Parasurama Iyen	do.
Krishna Pillay	do.
Cochoopillay Varier...	do.
Amrathanatha Iyen	do.
Ramakrishna Iyen	do.
Krishnen Oonny	do.
Caroonacara Psharody	do.
Venkittaswara Iyen	do.
Shungoo Varier	do.
Narayana Pillay	do.
Soobramonia Iyen	do.
Regupathy Iyen	do.
Atchuda Varier	do.
Venkittaswara Iyen...	do.
Ramakrishna Varier	do.
Streenivasa Iyen	do. [vandrum.
Pulpanaba Row	...Hd. Master Normal School Tre-
Pulpanaba Iyen	...1st Master Soochindrum School.
Parasurama Iyen	... do. do. Girls' do.
Mathaven Pillay	... do. Kottar do.
Manikavasakam Pillay ...	... do. do. Tamil do.
Matheven Pillay	... do. Eraneel do.
Koolathoor Iyen	... do. Kulcoolum do.
Marthanda Pillay	... do. do. Girls' do.
Valoo Pillay	... do. Thiroovettar do.
Aroomukem Pillay	... do. do. Girls' do.
————	... do. Vilavancode do.
Ramen Pillay	... do. Neyattinkara do.
Naganatha Iyen	... do. do. Girls' do.
Shungara Iyen	... do. Karamanay do. do.
Pulpanaben Thumby ...	... do. Trevandrum do.
Shungara Iyen	... do. Fort Girls' do.
Shungara Pillay	... do. Neduvangaud do.
Soobramonia Iyen	... do. Chereinkeel do.
Narayana Pillay	... do. do. Girls' do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	... do. Kottarakara do.

Ramakrishna Iyen	...1st Master	Shencottah	School.
Venkittarama Iyen	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Rama Iyen	... do.	Quilon	do.
Samy Iyen	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Thanoo Pillay	... do.	Caroonagapully	do.
Mahadava Iyen	... do.	Kartigapully	do.
Boothalinga Iyen	... do.	Mavalikara	do.
Govinda Varier	... do.	Chenganoor	do.
Kittoo Pillay...	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Harihara Iyen	... do.	Thiroovella	do.
Ragaven Numbiar	... do.	Aranmulay Spl.	do.
Narayanen Potty	... do.	Ambalapulay	do.
Chuckrapani Varier	... do.	Shertallay	do.
Easwara Iyen...	... do.	Vycome	do.
Shungoonny Moothathu ...	... do.	Yettoomanoor	do.
Shungarasubba Iyen... ...	... do.	Cottayam	do.
Krishna Pillay	... do.	Chunganacherry	do.
Kasava Kymul	... do.	Kunnathnaud	do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Harihara Iyen...	... do.	Paravoor	do.

PROVERTHY SCHOOLS.

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Thovallay...	4	Mavalikaray	11
Agusteeswaram	6	Chenganore	8
Eraniel	9	Thiruvellah	6
Culcolum	6	Ambalapollay	5
Velavencode	11	Cottayam	4
Neyattencaray...	9	Chunganacherry	5
Trevandrum	4	Meenachel	4
Nedoomungaud	8	Vycome	7
Sherainkeil	11	Shertallay	6
Quilon	9	Yetmanoor	5
Kottaracaray	7	Thodupollay	1
Kunnathur	3	Kunnathnaud	3
Pathanapooram	5	Allengaud	3
Shencottah	6	Paravoor	4
Karunagapully	7	Moovattupulay	3
Kartigapully	7		

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

In the Town of Trevandrum ... ...25 Schools.

Name of the Applicant for Grants.	No. of Schools.
Revd. William Lee	47
Revd. I. H. Hacker	36
Revd. C. Yesudian	9
Revd. J. Emlyn...	35
Revd. S. Mateer...	17
Revd. J. Knowles	3
Revd. J. Caley	34
Right Revd. Dr. E. Sargent, Bishop	3
Revd. F. Bower...	9

Name of Applicant for Grants.	No. of Schools.
Most Revd. Mar Athanasius	90
Most Revd. Mar Dionysius	88
Revd. J. Duthie...	5
Dr. T. S. Thomson	3
Patharoo	1
Cruso	1
Valoo Pillay	1
Pulpanaben Narayanen	1
Ramen Ramen	1
Narayana Pillay	1
Iyeppen Oodayan	1
Paramaswaren Valayudden	1
Paranchothi M. Veervacu Thasikur	1
Easwaren Krishnen	1
Revd. Fr. Victor of St. Ant	1
Revd. W. Clarke	7
Revd. J. Allulia B. V. Souza Vicar of Poonthooray ...	1
Revd. Diogo A. J. deSouza Vicar of Valiathooray	1
Revd. Fr. Dominicus	1
Michale	1
Revd. C. A. Neve	4
Revd. Fr. J. B. Gonsalvez	1
Easwaren Krishnen	1
Narayana Pillay...	1

BOOK DEPOT, TREVANDRUM.

M. Tillanayagam Pillay ... ...Curator.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah... ...In Medical charge.

G. W. Boomgardt	...Superintendent.
Peerkhan	...Jailor, Poojapura Sub-Jail.
Abdulasha	... do. Central Jail.
C. R. Miranda	...Head Clerk.

TREVANDRUM CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A. Cochookrishna Pillay ... ...Sanitary Inspector.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Z. D'Cruz ... ...Government Photographer and Mechanic.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ALLEPPEY.

J. Rohde, Commercial Agent

K. Pulpanaba Pillay...	...	...Sheristadar.
W. P. Vieyra ...	...	...Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

J. Rohde	...	...	...	...Alleppey.
J. R. Rice	...	...	...	...Quilon.
C. Kohlhoff	...	...	...	...Colachel.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conrad R. Vernede,
Conservator of Forests, In charge of the Government Teak Plantations and Keddah.

M. Thomas	...	...	...Assistant to the Conservator.
R. Stevenage	...	...	... Do. Do.
Jos. Moreira	...	...	...Clerk.

CARDAMOM DEPARTMENT.

C. J. Maltby	...	...Superintendent and 1st class Magistrate Cardamom Hills. (*on furlough.*)
J. Burrows	...	...Acting.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

J. Rohde...	...	...Customs Master Alleppey.
J. R. Rice	...	... Do. Do. Quilon.
R. LaBouchardiere	...	...Supt. of Customs, Alleppey.
K. Soobramania Iyer, B. A.		... Do. Aroocootty.
Venketta Row	...	... Do. Ariencavoo Range.
S. Narayana Row	...	... Do. Aramboly Do.
Vencoba Row	...	... Do. Colachel Do.
Gufferzer Hoozain	...	...Preventive Inspt. Monumbom Range.
Shaik Abeeb	...	... Do. Sub-Inspector Do.
Theriya Khan	...	... Inspector Aroocootty Do.
Ameeran	...	... Do. Sub-Inspector Do.

MARYILLE GARDEN PEERMADE.

R. Gonsalvez	... ...	...Superintendent.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT.

D. C. C. Grant...	...	...Ag. Supt. and 2nd class Magistrate Southern Coffee Districts.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law	Trevandrum.
R. Harvey, M. A. LL. D., ...	Do.
Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ...	Do.
O. H. Bensley, B. A.	Do.
J. Rohde	Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby	Peermade.
W. T. A. Cosby	Alleppey.
R. B. Ferguson	Cottayam.

MILITARY FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS.

TREVANDRUM.

Lt. J. A. Wyllie ... ...In charge.

POST.

J. Bower Esq. ...Superintendent of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.

I. Saminada Iyer ...	Disbg. Post Master	Trevandrum.
R. Shodalamoothoo Pillai	Head Clerk (Ag.)	Do.
Thanoomallaparumal Pillai	2nd Do.	Do.
Miss E. J. Boomgardt ...	3rd Do.	Do.
T. Chinniah Naidoo ...	1st M. O. Do.	Do.
C. R. Narayana Iyer ...	2nd M. O. Do.	Do.
N. Tirumalai Iyengar ...	Probationary Do.	Do.
D. Pedhanaidoo ...	Sub-Post Master, Ag.	Nagercoil.
Mr. J. D'Souza ...	Do. (Ag.)	Quilon.
I. Soobramania Pillai ...	Do.	Alleppey.
Krishnaswamy Chetty ...	Clerk	Do.
Stephen Leene ...	Sub-Post Master	Cottayam.
Veerappa Pillai ...	Do.	Shertallay.
F. Leene	Do.	Colachel.
S. N. Peter	Do. (Ag.)	Ashamboo.
M. Easura Pillai ...	Do.	Anjengo.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

W. N. Toulmin...	Chief Superintendent Malabar Coast Division.
P. M. Madge ...	Asst. Supt. in charge of Cochin Sub-Division.
S. C. Mutusamy	Telegraph Master, Alleppey.
J. R. Thompson	Do. Do. Quilon.
A. E. Hillier	Do. Do. Trevandrum.
M. Krishnaswamy	Do. Do. Nagercoil.

INDIAN MARINE.

J. D. Chatterton ... ...Superintendent, British Government Light House Muttum.

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

D. Kuryan ... ...Anjengo.

Thomas Barboza ... ...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FOUR SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Letshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
	His Highness the present Maha Raja	1879-80	

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819. [1820.
Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23d April 1819, died 7th November
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827. [December 1829.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829 relieved 24th June 1834. [ary 1836.
J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu-
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839. [July 1840.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st
Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860 [1862.
F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May
Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on Privilege leave 1867.
A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867. [1869.
H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March
G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869 on furlough 1870.
J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871. [1874.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.
G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.
Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875. [March 1877.
A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th
H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878. [28th March 1879.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved
A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March 1881.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881. (on leave)
W. Logan Esq., (Acting) appointed 5th May 1883.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

Dewans of Travancore.

Oomany Thumby ...	...1808.	Soobrow	...1839.
Deven Pulpanauben ...	...1814.	V. Kristno Row, (in charge)	...1842.
Shangoo Annavy ...	...1815.	Vencutrow	...1843.
Ramen Menoven ...	...1816.	Sreeneevassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Vencutrow	...1817.	V. Kristno Row ...	...1847.
Vencata Row	...1822.	Sir T. Madava Row ...	...1858.
Soobrow	...1830.	A. Sashiah Sastri ...	...1872.
R. Runga Row, (acting)	...1837.	N. Nanoo Pillay ...	...1877.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	...1838.	V. Ramiengar C. S. I.	...1880.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY;—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls
Nagercoil	1809	Rev. James Duthie	1859	...	49	5655	56	2128	849
		Rev. William Lee	1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. C. Sattianathan	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1866	Rev. C. Yesudian	...	1866	13	1990	21	499	250
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker	1877	...	48	6863	46	2715	726
		Rev. A. Arumanayagum	...	1866	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. M. Nyanabranam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	1845	Rev. James Emlyn	1868	...	62	12745	57	2302	472
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1836	Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S....	1859	...	35	4512	27	771	270
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	9	1124	9	217	250
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Nagercoil (Pastorate)	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1343	...	...	...
Neyoor Do.	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	819	...	...	...
Dennispuram Do.	1866	Rev. C. Masillamani	...	1866	2	311	...	...	...
Weravilei Do.	1867	Rev. V. Arumanayagum	...	1867	2	645	...	...	...
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	Rev. J. Seilyam	...	1878	6	1252	...	...	...
Agasteeswuram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	811	...	...	...
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	2	557	...	...	...
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. I. Moses	...	1884	3	519	...	...	...
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev. P. Yacob	...	1879	5	1092	...	...	...
Kadamalakunoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	865	...	...	...
Amaravila Do.	1880	Rev. G. Sattianathan	...	1880	3	1255	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	251	4,2378	216	8,632	2,644

Nagercoil Seminary:—The Rev. J. Duthie and 6 Native Teachers. Nagercoil Press;—Total Pages, 21,58,740

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend J. M. Speechly, D.D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First arrived in the country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depôt.
Cottayam C. M. S. College	Rev. C. A. Neve, Principal	1879	... ...	...	300		Employing about 35 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depôt. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	,, J. Caley	1871	... ...	...	20			
,, Boarding School	Mrs. Baker Senior.	1818	... ...	...	110			
,, ,, and Day Schools	Miss Baker	1856	... ...	...	...	48		
,, Hindu Girls Schools	Mrs. Neve	... ...	... ...	...	...	150		
Alwaye Itinerancy	Rev. J. Caley, in charge	... ...	... ...	3	...	130		
Trichur Mission	,, J. H. Bishop, B. A.	1867 }	9[illegible]5	7	141	52		
Kunnankulam Mission	,, ,, ,, ...							
Alleppey ,, ...	,, W. Clark	1880	867	12	396	93		
Tiruvella ,, ...	,, F. Bower	1867	2074	14	338	71		
Mundakayam ,, ...	,, A. F. Painter	1877	861	3	29	15		
Melkavu ,, ...	,, W. C. Kuruvila	... ...	1178	6	82	34		
Kunnakulam ,, ...	,, P. Wirghese	... ...	... ...	...	...	...		
Kandanada ,, ...	,, P. P. Joseph	... ...	... ...					
Northern Council, viz:—								
,, Cottayam Pastorate	,, K. Koshi, *Vice Chairman*	... ...		8	226	75		
,, Pallam ,, ...		... ...		10	288	128		
,, Cochin ,, ...	,, K. Kuruwella, *Secretary*	... ...		1	27	16		
,, Trichur ,, ...	,, J. Chandy	... ...	7267	...	...	...		
,, Olesha ,, ...	,, O. Mamen	... ...		4	107	24		
,, Chunganacheri ,, ...	,, K. Jaco	... ...		7	120	30		
,, Arpukara ,, ...	,, J. Caley, *in charge*	... ...		8	147	25		
Southern Council, viz:—								
,, Thalawadi ,, ...	,, K. Koratha	... ...		5	94	21		
,, Mavelikara ,, ...	,, A. T. Thoma, *Secretary*	... ...		6	*	*		
,, Kodawalnye ,, ...	,, C. Itti	... ...		7	131	22		
,, Putuppali&Katanam,, ...	,, E. V. John	... ...	6252	6	98	16		
,, Elantur ,, ...	,, C. Thomas	... ...		4	123	32		
,, Mallappalli ,, ...	,, P. M. Curian	... ...		7	*	*		
,, Kannit ,, ...	,, A. J. Jacob	... ...		5	168	30		
			19414	122	2945	1010		

The Rev. W. J. Richards,—In England.
,, ,, J. Tharain,—Retired on pension.
,, ,, G. Curian,— ,, ,, ,,

* No returns at hand.

CATHOLIC.

Vicariate Apostolic of Malabar.—Established in December 1659.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leonard of St. Louis, o. d. c., Archbishop of Nicomedia, and Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Dr. Marcellino of St. Teresa o. d. c., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled to the right of future succession as Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools. Eng.	No. of Schools. Mal.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents. Stations.	Inmates of each convent. Males.	Inmates of each convent. Females.	
Coonemaw ...	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of the Catholic population 280,000.			About 6,346	About 2,929		Magnamey...	33		
	Rev. Fr. Polycarp D. C. M. A. Inspector of the eminaries								Coonemaw ...	33		Printing establishments 3
Cochin	Rev. Fr. Roymand D. C. M. A.											
Cochin	Rev. Fr Camilus of the Presentation D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870		6	600				Mananam ...	19		
Alleppey ...	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Varacollam	9		Parochial Churches 196
Magnamey ...	Rev. Fr. Augustine of St. Mary D. C. M. A.	1871						236	Polingono ...	4		
Chathiath ...	Rev Fr. Rombaut of St. Elias D.C.M.A. Supr.	1878										Chapels 39
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Eliseus of S. H. of Jesus D. C. M. A. Professor of the Seminary Puthem:	1878							Ambaracado	9		Latin Priests ... 40
Arthingel ...	Rev. Fr. Elias of St. Joseph D.C.M.A. Vicar.	1878							Valluley ...	...	19	
Verapolay ...	Rev. Fr. Bonaventure of St. Francis D. C. M. A. Vicar	1878							Cochin ...	...	6	Syrian do. ...347
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Bonifacius of S. H. Mary D.C.M.A. Rector of the Seminary	1883							Arnatocaray	14	...	Seminaries... ... 4
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Bernard of Jesus D. C. M. A. ...	1883										Catechumenates. 5
Arthingel ...	Rev. Fr. Alphonsus Mary D. C. M. A. ...	1883							Allepey ...	...	3	

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF QUILON.—Established on the 12th March 1845.

Rt. Rev. Fr. Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst. O. C. D., Bishop of Amizon Vicar Apostolic arrived in India 1852.

Rt. Rev. Fr. Ferdinandus of St. Maria O. C. D., Bishop of Massimianopoly, Administrator of the Vicariate arrived in India 1883.

Mission stations and Sub-Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.		No. in Boys' Schools.	No. in Girls' Schools.	No. of students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents.		
									Stations.	Inmates.	
				Eng.	Mal.					Ma.	Fe.
Quilon, Tuieth—Sub-Stations 2 ...	Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A.	1862									
	Rev. Fr. Thomas, D. C. M. A.	1867									
	Rev. Fr. Columbinus, D. C. M. A.	1851									
	Rev. Fr. Francis Xavier, D. C. M. A.	1872									
	Rev. Fr. Augustine Chiavassa, M. A.	1872									
	Rev. Fr. John Caguarattunghel, (Syrian) ...										
	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez, (Latin)										
Trevandrum—Sub-Stations 2	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858								5	
	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C. M. A.	1863							Tangacherry.		
Mavalikaray	Rev. Fr. Isaac Calacery, (Syrian)										
Cayancoolam	Rev. Fr. Lazar Fernandez, (Latin)										
Aibica—Sub-Stations 2	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez, (Latin)										
Kolitota—Sub-Stations 2	Rev. Fr. Thomas, Nelluvchil, (Syrian)										
Avanelioor—Sub-stations 2	Rev. Fr. Eugenius Nelluvchil, (Syrian)										
Calladay—Sub-Stations 2	Rev. Fr. Emmanuel D' Pietade, (Latin)										
Thepoo	Rev. Fr. Cyriacus, D. C. M. A., (Syrian										
Tangacherry	Rev. Fr. Dominicus, D. C. M. A.	1883									
	Rev. Fr. Eroly, D. C. M. A.	1883									
	Rev. Fr. Dionisius, D. C. M. A.	1863									
	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C, M. A.	1866	About—83,600.	8	78	About—3,000.	About—950.	16	Quilon.		9
	Rev. Fr. Prosper, D. C. M. A.	1867									
	Rev. Fr. Peter, D. C.	1883									
Erevipooram—Sub-Stations 3	Rev. Fr. Bernardinus, D. C. M. A.	1872									
Mongott	Rev. Fr. Joseph Tedenattoo, (Syrian)										
Mampully—Sub-Stations 3	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario, (Latin)										
Angengo—Sub-Stations 2	Rev. Fr. Emygdius, D. C. M. A.	1856									
Pudoocruchy—Sub-Stations 4	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando, (Latin)										
Puttentop—Sub-Stations 5	Rev. Fr. Mathay Syrambichel, (Syrian)										
Vengotte—Sub-Stations 23	Rev. Fr. Ferdinandus, D. C. M. A.	1867									
Mulagoomoode—Sub-Stations 20 ...	Rev. Fr. Eugenius Verleure, M. A.	1862									
Carangadoo—Sub-Stations 11	Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. A.	1872									
Cottar—Sub-Stations 23	Rev. Fr. Joseph, D. C., M. A.	1858									
	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1822							Trevandrum.		4
	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodrigues, (Latin)										
Vallavaley—Sub-Stations 4	Rev. Fr. Saveriar, (Latin)										
Eneyam—Sub-Stations 5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Fernandez, (Latin)										
Colachel—Sub-Stations 6	Rev. Fr. Victor, D. C. M. A.	1859									
Poollatopoo—Sub-Stations 2	Rev. Fr. Antonius, D. C. M. A.	1867									
	Rev. Fr. Martinus, D. C. M. A.	1883									
Poothantorray—Sub-Stations 3 ...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Elias, (Latin)										
Cape Comorin—Sub-Stations 5 ...	Rev. Fr. Dominicus, (Latin)										

VICARIATE GENERAL OF COCHIN

The Very Revd. C. C. Nazareth, Vicar General—residence—Quilon.

Mission Stations.	Churches & Chapels.	Missionaries.	Commencement of service.	Christians.	Seminary and College.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
I. In Travancore.								
Alleppey	1	Revd. G. B. M. Torres	1879	582	1	...	26	...
Canjeracot	4	,, Pedro Rosario	1880	1522	...	2	54	8
Caringolam	7	,, Sebastiao Souza	1881	2728	...	1	29	6
Cattur	3	,, Antonio Fillippe Antunes ...	1k74	4056	...	4	48	51
		,, Jose Amparo Freire (Asst.) ...	1881	...	...	...	...	...
Eruvine	1	,, Ciriaco Silva	1858	286	...	1	26	2
Nindagara...	5	,, J. S. F. Costa...	1878	2390	...	5	95	29
Pettah (Trevandrum) ...	4	,, N. B. Cruz	1865	1504	...	1	45	20
Paucare	3	,, J. Bannes	1877	1081	...	3	70	12
Puntoorre	2	,, F. Xavier Terrath	1867	1353	...	1	74	11
Quilon	4	,, J. P. L. Fonceca	1874	2338	...	2	42	15
Tumpoly	1	,, Jose Rosario Furtado	1879	1362	...	4	25	18
Tutur	6	,, Salvador Silva	1880	2615	...	1	50	30
Vadashery	4	,, P. A. \. Alvares	1883	1024	...	1	16	4
Vaddy	6	,, J. Alleluia B. V. Souza ...	1879	1810	..	3	94	26
Valliathoray	3	,, D. A. J. Souza	1880	1396	...	1	85	35
Vattalunguel	1	,, Antonio Fernandes	1881	1645	...	...	...	...
Valey	4	,, D. M. Bouth	1868	1145	...	1	29	7
II. In Cochin.								
Amarabady	2	,, Jeronimo Micael Clemente ...	1877	1539	...	1	35	8
		,, A. C. Sequeira (Assistant) ...	1881	...	...	...	...	...
III. In Coromandel Coast.								
Aur...	19	,, C. S. Domiciano Miranda ...	1883	3400	...	10	252	2
Cocurnim	23	,, D. E. D. Cruz	1879	5601	...	5	49	4
Dindigal	34	,, M. J. P. Viegas	1881	6225	...	4	96	3
		,, P. A. Souza (Assistant) ...	1884		...	...	...	...
Gurdalle	7	,, B. P. E, Furtado	1879	2291	...	4	68	4
Madura	10	,, S. N. D. Costa	1883	3140	...	2	61	3
Malyadipatty	17	,, J. C. Srampis	1879	3000	...	2	59	32
Manapar	2	,, J. S. J. M. Carvalho	1378	1442	...	3	55	30
Muttupettah	6	,, L. X, Peres	1882	1275	...	1	35	4
Oriur	28	,, Casimiro Souza	1879	5143	...	7	60	3
Punicail	8	,, M. C. Coelho...	1855	1606	...	2	64	12
Trichinopoly	48	,, B. R. Pinto	1882	5348	...	2	59	21
Tuticorin	9	,, A. G. Castellino	1874	2175	1	...	140	112
		,, J. Rondo (Assistant)... ...	1876	...	...	...		
Vaypar		,, Maria Norberto Joseph ...	1880	1767	...	1	19	4
Venkadacolam	15	,, Vicente Bernando Neves ...	1877	3000	...	4	50	...
Total......	272	35		75789	2	79	1910	496

R. C. GOA MISSION.

Vicariate General of Cranganor.

Vicar General the Very Revd. C. J. M. Abreu—Residence—Seminary of Alveye.

Mission Stations.	Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary & College.	Schools.	Boys & Girls.
1 Southern Division.					
Canangare	Revd. Vattacoolath Ausebo	249	...	1	54
Comorogam	,, Vadakay Panthalur Mathay	208	...	...	...
	,, Potaneto Paulos (Assistant)				
Cadaturity	,, Acamparabil Mathay	1773	1	3	75
	,, PallicunnetAusebo (Assistant)				
Elankil	,, Kilakail Matho Muny	1998	...	3	91
	,, Manapaly Abraham (Assistant)				
Canganacherry	,, Cadavil Ausebo	200	...	...	...
Corvolenghat	,, Vaddakapanathalur Mathay	208	...	...	...
2 Northern Division.					
Cheur	,, Maplachery Simeon	901	...	1	21
Arnatcare and Trichur ...	,, Arequel Thoma	400	...	1	60
Erinhalacore	,, Bramakulatos Paulos	1073	...	3	78
Murcanat	,, Do.	551	...	...	...
Partty and Paleur	,, Cullacaren Talacutur Kuriacos	1127	...	1	29
Chittalur and Cottapeddy ...	,, Chumgatil Guiorguis	1100	...	1	37
Cherulayam	,, Do.	57	...	...	...
Valleand	,, Kilakail Thoma	506	...	...	...
Puttanchire	,, Chalicery Thomo	400	...	...	...
Enamagnel and Murcadyat ...	,, Jose Athanasio Cuttur	500	...	...	...
Veellur	,, Putture Guiorgnis	2500	...	3	84
Alvaye	,, Attatore Ausebo	,,	1	...	12
Mattam	,, Vayapolly Johanen	200	...	...	...
Patticat	,, Caddavil Ausebo	300	...	...	...
Cankany	,, Paratur Itticuru	305	...	...	...
Changalur	,, Paulos	400	...	...	...
Total........		14956	2	17	541

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Rates of passage from Colachel.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	98		15	3
Cochin ...	132		30	5
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222		38	8
Calicut ...	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362		60	12
Carwar ...	494		68	14
Goa ...	542		75	15
Vingorla	570		79	16
Rutnagherry	646		83	17
Bombay	769		90	18
Tuticorin	106	Rates on Application to Agent.	19	4
Colombo	255		34	7
Galle ...	324		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras ...	918		83	17
Yeperpollium	1112		113	23
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam	1366		128	26
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam	1429		135	27
Gopalpore	1495			
Gangam	1510			
Pooree ...	1561		137	29
False point	1621		143	29
Calcutta	1837		150	30
London ... ...1st Class	...		534	...
Do. ... ...2nd Do.	...		317	...

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NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalim published every Tuesday.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," an Anglo-Tamil paper, Published Tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" in Malayalim published Bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalim published monthly. Issued from C. M. S. Press.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Situation.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Works done.	Remarks.
Puttum	Trevandrum.........	Puttum	Keralodayem ...	Achoocootty	Vidyavilasini and other useful books.	
Sreecunta-swarem...	Do.	Vunjiyoor ...	Karalavilasem ...	P. Krishna Pillay	Keralachundrika & some useful Ta. & Mal. books.	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception............	Revd. Fr. Boneventura of St. Francis D. C. M. A.	Devotional & historical works, Gazette, viz., "The trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop	It is to be observed that the Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam ...	Yetumanoor	Mananam ...	St. Joseph's......	Revd. Fr. Cyriacus Elisha Superior of the Convent.........	Devotional books and Circular letters	This is under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous premission of the Vicar Apostolic.
Cottayam......	Cottayam............	Cottayam......	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee..........	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, Forms of all kinds, Binding &c.	Applications for estimates for Binding or Printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. G. Frantz Superintendent, C. M. Press, Cottayam.
Nagercoil......	Augusteeswarom...	Kottar	London Mission Press...... ...	Revd. J. Duthie	Books in Tamil, Mal. & English. Printing and Binding of all kinds......	
Dewsagava street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press..	P. C. Joseph	Newspaper, Book and Job Printing in Tamil and English.	Application for Printing, Binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. P. C. Joseph, Nagercoil.

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

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The Honorable H. E. Sullivan, c. s., Third in Council, took his seat 12th June 1882.

The Honorable C. G. Master c. s. Fourth in Council, took his seat 8th January 1884.

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N. A. Roupell, Esq.	...	...Anantapur.
J. Sturrock, Esq....	...	...South Canara.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA WURMAH,

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

MAHA RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 11th May 1835.

Ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness

VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 30th August 1846.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah,

First Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt

Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.

Born 13th February 1850.

His Highness Rama Wurmah,

Second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Aunt

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.

Born 6th January 1852.

His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah,

Third Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.

Born 9th September 1854.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister

Her Highness Kayoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 6th October 1858.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 30th December 1861.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 5th December 1863.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 20th June 1868.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd March 1874.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Mangoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th November 1881.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-eighth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd May 1814.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th June 1862.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness 'Second Aunt.
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 18th August 1875.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th February 1869.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th Noven ber 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 14th February 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd December 1879.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd July 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th July 1870.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. GOVINDA MANONE,
Dewan of Cochin.

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Madaven Ellayada ... ...Deputy Peishcar.
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B. Fenn ... ...Chittoor.
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From		*Eng. miles*	
Ernacollum	to		By back-water from Ernacollum to Caroopadanah.
Caroopadanah	...	...	
Caroopadanah	to		On the high road from Cochin to Paulghaut.
Caroovanoor	...	10½	
Trichoor ...	...	10	
Putticaud	...	8⅜	
Kakaad ...	...	14½	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor.
Colinjamparah	...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Pulachy.
Wadakancherry	...	...	Do. do. from Trichoor to the Railway Station at Shoranore.
Wallanghy...	...	...	Do. do. from Paulghaut to the Nilliampathy Hills.

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PART III.

Miscellaneous Matter.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March,* 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in *Adawlut Cases* by the Appeal, Zillah. and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the *Zillah Courts,* Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October,* 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August,* 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Menum, 1025, (*12th March,* 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis.*" [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6*th Coombhum*, 1032, (16*th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2*nd Eddavum*, 1035 (13*th May*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23*rd Toolam*, 1036, (6*th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 1*st Chingum*, 1037, (15*th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sudr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1*st Chingum*, 1037, (15*th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29*th Toolam*, 1038, (13*th November* 1862.)—Rules of Practice passed by the Sadr Court under Sec. 26 of Reg. I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.

Enacted on the 27*th Eddavum*, 1039, (7*th June*, 1864.)—REGULATION I.—Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31*st Carcadagum*, 1039, (13*th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6*th Magarum*, 1040, (17*th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27*th Magarum*, 1040, (7*th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13*th Chittray*, 1040, (24*th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12*th Audy*, 1040, (26*th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.]

Enacted on the 19*th Auvany*, 1041, (2*nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Amending Regulation I of 1037. [*Partly Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 27*th Chittray*, 1041, (8*th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 28*th Audy*, 1041, (11*th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III. of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29*th Audy*, 1042, (12*th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31*st Audy*, 1042, (14*th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20th Puratasy, 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (*16th January*, 1872.)—REGULATION I. of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carcadagum 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II. of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049, (*18th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I. of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 29th Toolam 1050, (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I. of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Panguny 1051, (*3rd April* 1876,)—REGULATION I. of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, (*10th April*, 1877,)—REGULATION I. of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052, (*12th April*, 1877.) REGULATION II. of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom, 1052 (*1st July*, 1877.)—REGULATION III. of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I. of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053. (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildars' tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053. (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II. of 1053—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadakum 1054, (*17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I. of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30th Carkadakum 1054—RULES for registering Transfers of Property.

Enacted on the 31st Carkadakum 1054 (*14th August* 1879.) REGULATION II. of 1054—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Carkadakum 1054 (*15th August* 1879.) REGULATION III. of 1054—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2nd Carkadakum 1055 (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I. of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I. of 1054.

Enacted on the 12th Makaram 1056, (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I. of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunum 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunum 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadagom 1056, (*17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV. of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 27th Cunny 1057, (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I. of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7th Magaram, 1057, (*18th January*, 1882)—REGULATION II. of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making Provision for the better administration of justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14th Magaram 1057, (*25th January*, 1882.) REGULATION III. of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1058, (*5th April* 1883) REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036 (Reducing Port dues at Alleppey.)

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883)—REGULATION II of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056. (A Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.)

Enacted on the 13th Carcadagom 1058, (*27th July* 1883)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the Registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.

Enacted on the 24th Tye 1059, (*5th February* 1884)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties.

—o—

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 21st May 1883 corresponding with the 9th Edavom 1058.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the 8th Cumbhum 1033 No. 3,039, the subjects of this State were prohibited under penalties, from felling Palmyra, Jack and other assessed trees without the permission of Our Government, and whereas it is represented to Us that owing to the operation of this rule, Our subjects find it very inconvenient to obtain timber for building and other uses, and have to submit to much annoyance and petty oppression from the lower officials through whom the necessary enquiries are made, We are hereby pleased to repeal the Proclamation of 1033 above cited, and to declare that no previous permission from Our Government need be sought hereafter for felling and using or for otherwise disposing of any tree which is the private property of the person wishing to so fell or dispose of the same, as We are persuaded that no person will fell a productive or otherwise useful tree, and that even useless trees cut down are replaced by the owner by new trees planted in his own interest.

This Proclamation however does not apply to Teak, Cole Teak, Black-wood, Ebony and Sandal-wood which will continue, as heretofore, to be reserved as Royalties.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 26th May 1883 corresponding with the 14th Edavom 1058.

WHEREAS We consider it desirable to introduce a Revenue Survey and Assessment in Travancore as the basis of a sound administration of the land revenue, and whereas We have commanded Our Dewan to carry out this important measure with due regard to the interests of all concerned, We are pleased to notify as follows:—

All proprietors and occupants of land should produce before Our officers appointed for conducting the settlement operations all documents, accounts and muniments of title which may be in their possession to show their right to the properties owned or occupied by them, to admit of their titles and the tenures on which they hold the properties being properly investigated and recorded.

All proprietors and occupants should likwise clear and mark at their own expense, and accurately point out when called upon to do so, the boundaries of their holdings and be present in the field with the settlement officers to afford them every help and information necessary to facilitate their work.

The stones required to mark the boundaries of all private properties shall be supplied and fixed by the proprietors or occupants of those properties—failing which the required boundary stones will be supplied from Government depots and fixed by the Settlement Department, all expenses incident thereto being recovered as arrears of revenue from the defaulting proprietors or occupants.

All Our Revenue officers and servants from the Dewan Peishcars down to the Provertiears will offord Our Survey and Settlement officers every assistance and facility needed by them in the performance of their duties.

For the successful carrying out of so important a work as an accurate survey and re-assessment of the lands in Our territories on which the well-being and prosperity of Our subjects will depend, We enjoin the most cordial co-operation and harmony of action between Our Survey and Settlement Officers and Our revenue servants of all grades, and the willing assistance and loyal obedience of all proprietors and occupants of land whose interests it is sought to promote by the proposed measure.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 1*st October* 1883 *corresponding with the* 16*th Kanni* 1059.

WHEREAS it has been represented to Us that in consequence of the very depressed state of the coffee industry, the coffee planters in Travancore desire that the export duty be raised to five per cent in substitution of the land tax of 12 annas an acre, and whereas We desire to afford every reasonable help to those who have embarked in this industry, We are hereby pleased to notify that Coffee Estates held on the terms of the Memorandum of 8th March 1862 or under the Rules of 24th April 1865, shall, until further notice, be exempted from the payment of the land tax of twelve annas an acre from and after the 1st July 1883 and that in substitution thereof, the present export duty of two and a half per cent be raised to five per cent on all coffee exported from the Kingdom on and after the 1st October 1883—subject to all the rules applicable to the levying of the present export duty in respect of conversion from weight to measure and other particulars.

Note

Present Tariff valuation

	Rs.	As.	
Pealed Coffee	20	,,	per cwt.
Parchment Coffee	16	1	do.
Cherry Coffee	10	12	do.

We reserve to Ourselves the right of reimposing the land tax of twelve annas an acre if the prospects of coffee improve and of reducing the export duty again to two and a half per cent. Also, in the terms of the title deed under which coffee lands are held "if the export duty is eventually given up, the assessment on coffee lands will be raised in due proportion."

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 19*th July* 1884 *corresponding with the* 5*th Karkadakam* 1059.

WHEREAS by a Royal Proclamation dated 21st Vykasi 1040 / 2nd June 1865 a fee of two per cent was imposed on certain transfers of Pattom lands which yeilds an average annual revenue of 50,000 Rupees to the State; and whereas, since the date of the aforesaid Proclamation, Regulations have been introduced which subject all important written transactions to the payment of both registration and stamp duties, and whereas the further maintenance of the fee on transfers af Pattom land will prove burdensome to the people and is otherwise objectionable on economic grounds as checking the free transfer of property, We are therefore pleased, with a view to relieving our subjects from a burden which it is no longer necessary to retain, to command the relinquishment of the said tax from the commencement of the ensuing Malabar year, namely from 1st Chingam 1060 / 15th August 1884.

All documents executed on or after the said first day of Chingam shall accordingly be exempted from the payment of Pattom fee.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 13*th August* 1884 *corresponding with the* 30*th Karkadakam* 1059.

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove the import duty of 10 per cent (on a Tariff valuation of Rupees 13-2-0 per lb.) now levied on Opium, We are pleased to command its relinquishment from 1st Avani 1060 / 15th August 1884.

Opium will nevertheless continue to be imported only by the Government Contractor and after payment of full duty to the British Indian Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1058.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Regulation I of 1036, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

I. Section III of Regulation I of 1036 is hereby repealed and the following Section is substituted for the same.

"Section III. Provided that no such dues as aforesaid shall be chargeable at the Port on the same vessel oftener than once in 30 days in respect of coasting steamers and oftener than once in 60 days in respect of all other vessels."

Section II. This Regulation shall come into force on the fifth day of April 1883 and shall be read with and taken as part of Regulation I of 1036.

5th April 1883. SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1058.

A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056 (A Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore) passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 31st May 1883 corresponding with the 19th Edavom 1058.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation IV of 1056 (A Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore); We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Amendment of Section 23 of Regulation IV of 1056.

Section 23 of the said Regulation shall be read as if it contained the following words after the word "town" in the said Section :—" Or other place to which this Section shall by Notification in Our Government Gazette be especially extended by Our Dewan."

SIGN MANUAL

REGULATION III OF 1058.

A Regulation to provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of Boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 27th July 1883 corresponding with the 13th Carcadagom 1058.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to the better definition and security of landed property, the prevention of encroachments and disputes, and the identification of lands assessed to or exempted from the public revenue in Travancore, that provision should be made for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of permanent marks to distinguish the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions and for the settlement of boundary disputes and claims; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

I. This Regulation may be cited as "The Travancore Boundary Regulation" and it shall come into force on the ~~18th Carcadagom 1058.~~ 1st August 1883.

Revenue settlement officer &c. may require owners or occupants to register and produce title deeds before survey.

II. It shall be lawful for any revenue settlement officer or for the Dewan Peishcar or for any other officer appointed by Our Government for the purpose,

to call upon the owners or occupants of lands about to be surveyed and settled or regarding which any boundary disputes exist, and also on all persons claiming to have any right or interest in such lands,

(a) to register the rights and titles exercised or claimed by them in such lands and

(b) to produce before him for inspection, examination and registry all grants, title deeds, accounts or other documents connected with their claims.

Settlement officer &c. may fix boundaries and require owners &c. to clear boundary line and maintain boundary marks.

III. It shall be lawful for any such officer aforesaid to demarcate and fix the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, and for that purpose, to require the owners or occupant of such fields, holdings, or estates and the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions,

(a) to clear the boundary line where overgrown with jungle and also

(b) to set up, form or repair and maintain boundary marks, of such materials, and in such number and manner, as may be determined by such officer, under the direction of Our Government, to be sufficient to distinguish the limits of the field, holding, estate, village or other sub-division; or

(c) to render such aid and labor as may be necessary to clear the boundary and to set up, form or repair and maintain such marks.

Requisition to be in writing and served.

IV. (1) The requisition shall be in writing and shall be served on the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions.

Mode of service if the party be absent.

(2) In the event of such persons not being found in their usual place of residence the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous spot in the Proverti or Village in which the boundary line is to be cleared or the boundary marks are to be set up, formed, repaired or maintained and such posting shall be held to be sufficient service notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the owners or occupants or ryots were not correctly named or designated in the said notice.

In default of compliance, officer may order erection or repair of marks at parties' expense.

V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings, or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful for such officer aforesaid,

(a) to clear the boundary line,

(b) to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks, and

(c) to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings or estates; or, when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Cost of certain boundary marks chargeable to Government.

VI. The cost of boundary marks for all lands being the property of Our Government, including unregistered tracts and fields, and jungles and hills in Government lands, shall be charged to Our Government.

Penalty for failure to attend.

VII. (1) Any occupant or owner of land or other person whose attendance may be necessary under section II or for any other purpose under this Regulation, but who, on being summoned by such officer, shall refuse or fail to attend; and

For refusal or failure to give information.

any person who having attended in obedience to the summons shall wilfully refuse or neglect to give any information and to produce any document in his possession in respect of the matter under enquiry,

shall be liable, by order of such officer aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to imprisonment in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056).

(2) Such fine shall be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.

How levied.

VIII. On the completion of the demarcation of any Proverti or other sub-division of a Taluq, the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall cause a specification of the number, size and description of boundary stones or marks fixed in such Proverti or other Sub-Division to be drawn up in triplicate.

Record of Boundary marks to be in triplicate.

Such specification shall be signed by the settlement or other officer aforesaid or by such person as may be authorized by him in that behalf, and also by the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division aforesaid.

And signed by officer, &c.

One Copy shall be placed on the settlement records, another in the Tahsildar's Kacheri and remaining copy left with such Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other Sub-division.

And filed with settlement records and in the taluq and village.

Such boundary stones or marks shall thenceforward be held to have been made over to the charge of the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti, or other sub-division, and to that of the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such stones or marks serve to distinguish, and it shall be the duty of the Dewan Peishcar and his subordinates to see that such stones or marks are duly preserved.

Revenue Department and owners &c. responsible for maintenance of the marks.

IX. If any such stone or mark is found to have been erased, altered, injured or removed, the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division shall make an immediate report of the fact to the Tahsildar to whom he is subordinate and prosecute the offender before the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Village officer to report to Tahsildar erasure &c. of Boundary mark.

X. Any person convicted before a Magistrate of having wilfully and without lawful excuse, erased, altered, removed or injured any boundary marks whatsoever, whether established under this Regulation or otherwise existing, or any survey or other marks or any marks set up for the purpose of the investigation or adjudication of disputes by an officer of Our Government or any person acting under his orders, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees for each mark so erased, removed or injured.

Penalty for erasing &c. marks.

Such fine shall include the cost of restoring the mark and shall be levied in the manner prescribed in Sec. VII of this Regulation. A portion of the fine not exceeding one-half of the whole may be awarded to the informer.

Provided always that the amount of fine imposed under this clause shall not be in excess of that which the Magistrate is competent to impose under the powers vested in him by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation III of 1056).

Proviso.

XI. Whenever it may not be possible to detect the person who erased, altered, removed, or injured such boundary or survey marks, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may require the owners

Penalty how recovered when offender is not known.

or occupants of the fields or lands which such marks served to distinguish, to repair or restore such marks, or may himself cause them to be repaired or restored and recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants aforesaid; or, if there are no such persons forthcoming, then from the owners or occupants of adjacent lands or from the ryots of the Proverti or other sub-division, rateably in proportion to their land assessment.

Such cost shall be levied in manner prescribed in Sec. V of this Regulation.

Application for reference to arbitration

XII. If any dispute arises in respect of a boundary, and if the parties interested desire that the matter shall be referred to arbitration, they may apply in writing to the settlement or other officer aforesaid, in person or by their respective agents specially authorized in this behalf, stating the particular matter in dispute and the settlement or other officer aforesaid may proceed to dispose of the case in the manner hereinafter provided.

Nomination of arbitrator.

XIII. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When officer to nominate arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, such officer shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

XIV. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as he thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award and specify such time in the order.

When once the matter is referred to arbitration, the officer shall not deal with it, except as hereinafter provided.

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

XV. If the reference be to an even number of arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators by the appointment of an additional arbitrator and by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, if the major part of the arbitrators agree.

Death, incapacity &c. of arbitrators or umpire.

XVI. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators dies or refuses or neglects or becomes incapable to act, or leaves Travancore under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may in his discretion either appoint a new arbitrator in the place of the person so dying or refusing or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving Travancore, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed to dispose of the matter himself.

Power of arbitrator appointed under sections 15 & 16.

XVII. Every arbitrator appointed under Sec. XV or Sec. XVI shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

XVIII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall furnish the arbitrators, or so far as may be in his power, procure for them any information which his records or those of any public department may afford connected with the subject of enquiry.

Arbitrators to be furnished with information.

He shall on the application of the arbitrators summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the person so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps and plans as they shall require.

Summoning witnesses.

Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding persons summoned as witnesses before the Civil Courts.

XIX. If, from the want of the necessary evidence or information or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case, may proceed with the case himself.

Extension of time for making award.

Supersession of arbitration.

XX. When an award has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and submit it to the settlement or other officer aforesaid together with all the proceedings, depositions and other records connected with the case and give notice of their having done so to the parties.

Award to be signed and filed.

Officer may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

XXI. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award,

(a) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

XXII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators upon such terms as he thinks fit,

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

(a) Where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration; or

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

XXIII. No award shall be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators.

Application to be made in 10 days.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within 10 days after the same has been submitted to the settlement or other officer aforesaid.

XXIV. If the settlement or other officer aforesaid sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award or if the officer has refused such application, the officer aforesaid shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to pass a decision according to the award.

Decision to be according to award.

A copy of such decision shall be duly furnished to the parties, and the officer aforesaid shall proceed to mark out the boundary in accordance therewith, subject to the provisions contained in this Regulation. Such decision shall be final.

Boundary to be marked out accordingly.

Decision final.

XXV. A certified copy of every decision passed in accordance with the award of arbitrators under this Regulation, by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, shall be forwarded by him to the local Civil Court and be filed in its records.

Certified copy of decision to be filed in the Civil Court.

Procedure when parties do not agree to refer their disputes to arbitration.

XXVI. When the parties concerned may not signify their agreement to refer their dispute to the final decision of arbitrators,

or when any of the parties interested or concerned shall after due notice fail to attend for the investigation of the same,

the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall proceed to investigate the claims, and, in the case of any party failing to attend as aforesaid, shall make an *exparte* investigation, and, after examination of the witnesses and documents, shall record his decision and the grounds therefor, and after duly informing the parties of the same, he shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries in accordance with the decision which, subject to the revision of the authority, to whom the said officer is immediately subordinate, shall be considered as the determination of all claims and disputes until set aside by a formal decree of a Civil Court.

An appeal shall lie to the civil courts from this decision by regular suit provided it be preferred within 2 calendar months from the passing of the same.

Appeal.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Dewan, on just and reasonable cause for the same being shown, to extend the time for such appeal to such further period as may seem proper, and an order or endorsement under the signature of the Dewan shall be sufficient authority for the Civil Court to entertain such appeal after the expiration of the time above specified.

Proviso.

XXVII. The proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines other than Magisterial fines under Sections V, VII and XI of this Regulation, shall be recorded in writing and shall be subject to revision by the authorities to whom such officers shall be immediately subordinate. An appeal shall also lie to the Dewan or to the Settlement Dewan Peishcar, as the case may be.

Proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines.

Subject to revision.

And appeal.

XXVIII. All fines levied under this Regulation shall be carried to the credit of Our Government unless when otherwise provided.

Appropriation of fines.

XXIX. It shall be lawful for all officers of survey and settlement and other persons appointed by Our Government for the purpose of investigating, settling or marking boundaries of fields, holdings,

Officers empowered to enter and examine private lands.

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estates villages or other sub-divisions, or for the purpose of measuring, and assessing the same, and for all persons acting in aid and under the orders of such officers,

to enter, examine, or measure, without let or hindrance, all lands whatever, whether such lands be the property of Government or of private companies or individuals;

and such officers aforesaid as well as workmen or other persons acting in aid of and under their orders, are hereby indemnified for what they or any of them shall do under the provisions of this Regulation.

Punishment for obstructing officers &c.

XXX. If any person shall obstruct, molest or in any way interfere with any public servant conducting the registration, demarcation, measurement or assessment of lands or performing other duties provided for in this Regulation, such person shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate or other person exercising the powers of a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or, in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 2 months for the first offence and for a repeated offence to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Proviso.

Provided however, that the Magistrate or other person aforesaid shall have power to punish under this clause only to the extent of his ordinary powers.

Government may invest any subordinate in the Revenue or Settlement or Survey Department with powers under this Regulation.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for Our Government to invest any of the subordinates of the ordinary revenue Establishments or of the settlement or survey Establishments with all or any portion of the powers conferred by this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1059.

A Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties on certain instruments, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore G. C. S. I. on the 5th February 1884 *corresponding with the 24th Thye* 1059.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Stamp Regulation, 1059."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of Travancore;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as may hereafter be notified by Our Dewan in Our Government Gazette.

Repeal of enactment.

2. On and after that day, clause 3 of Sec. 21 of Regulation I of 1010 shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Banker."

(1) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

"Bill of exchange."

(2) "Bill of Exchange" includes a hundi:

Bill of lading.

(3) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a vessel or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver the same at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated:

(4) "Bond" means—

"Bond."

(a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

(b) any instrument whether or not attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument whether or not so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

"Chargeable."

(5) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after this Regulation comes into force, chargeable under this Regulation, and as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed, or, where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed:

"Cheque."

(6) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand:

"Division Peishcar."

(7) "Division Peishcar" means the Dewan Peishcar or other officer in charge of a Division and any other officer whom Our Government may, by notification in the Travancore Government Gazette appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

"Conveyance."

(8) "Conveyance" means any instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale:

"Duly stamped."

(9) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means stamped, or written upon paper bearing an impressed stamp, in accordance with the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed or first executed:

"Instrument of partition."

(10.) "Instrument of partition" means, any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority:

"Lease."

(11) "Lease" means a lease of immovable property and includes also

(a) Maraya Pattom, Kanom, Otti and other deeds of an irrevocable character but subject to periodical renewal falling within the Royal Proclamation dated the 25th Karkadagom 1042.

(b) an agreement or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for, immovable property,

(c) an agreement or other undertaking in writing executed by the renters of Abkarry and Opium Farms, and

(d) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let:

"Mortgage-deed."

(12) "Mortgage-deed" includes

(1) Otti or Kulikanom,

(2) Kanom, Otti and other instruments not included in clause (a) under "Lease," and

(3) every other instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or

future debt or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers or creates, to or in favor of another, a right over specified property :

"Paper."

(13) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written :

"Policy of insurance."

(14) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another gainst loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event :

It includes a life-policy :

"Power-of-attorney."

(15) "Power of attorney" means any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a spcified person to act in the stead of person executing it :

"Receipt."

(16) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whereby any money or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or whereby any other movable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowlegdment, whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person.

"Settlement."

(17) "Settelement" means any non-testamentary disposition in writing, of movable or immovable property, made—

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose :

It includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition :

"Vessel."

(18) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property :

"Written" "Writing."

(19) "Written" and "Writing" include every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

Schedule to be read as part of Regulation.

4. The schedule and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

Stamp-Duties.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to duty.

Instruments chargeable with duty.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained in the schedule, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated therein as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say :—

(a) every instrument mentioned in the schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in Travancore on or after the day on which this Regulation comes into force;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, drawn or made out of Travancore on or after that day, and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in Travancore ; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the schedule, which, not have been

previously executed by any person, is executed out of Travancore on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in Travancore, and is received in Travancore.

Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

6. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Regulation.

Instruments coming within several descriptions in the schedule.

Subject to the provisions of the first clause of this section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the schedule, shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties; but nothing herein contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

Power to reduce or remit rates of duty.

7. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction previously obtained, and by an order published in Our Government Gazette,

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively, or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of Travancore, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favor of any particular class of persons, or by or in favor of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(*b*) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

Duties how to be paid.

8. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(*a*) according to the provisions herein contained, or

(*b*) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as Our Dewan, with Our previous sanction, may by rule direct.

The rules made under this Section may, among other matters, regulate—

(1) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(2) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used,

(3) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

Use of adhesive stamps.

9. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(*a*) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(*b*) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of Travancore;

(*c*) entry as a Vakil on the roll of the High Court or of any of the Zillah or Munsiff's Courts;

(*d*) notarial acts; and

(*e*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

10. Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person, shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again,

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

and whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

11. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp, shall be written in such manner, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.

12. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written : provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

Only one instrument to be on same stamped paper.

13. Every instrument written in contravention of section eleven or twelve shall be deemed to be unstamped.

Instrument written contrary to section 11 or 12 deemed unstamped.

14. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Division Peishcar or Registering Officer for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first mentioned instrument in such manner as the Dewan with Our sanction may by rule prescribe.

Denoting duty.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

15. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in Travancore shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

Instruments executed in Travancore.

16. Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of Travancore and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in Travancore ; or, where such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Division Peishcar, and he shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Dewan with Our sanction may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of Travancore.

17. The first holder in Travancore of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of Travancore shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in Travancore, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of Travancore.

Provided that if, at the time any such bill, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in Travancore, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section ten and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Regulation, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled. But nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for duty.

18. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of an amount expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency or British rupees, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of Travancore according to the following scale:—

Conversion of amount expressed in certain currencies.

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten British rupees:

One British rupee is equivalent to 28½ chukrams.

19. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any other foreign currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of Travancore according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

Conversion of amount expressed in other foreign currencies.

20. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

21. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

22. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Instruments reserving interest.

23. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer s chargeable with *ad valorem* duty.

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, &c. to be charged.

24. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be,) shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be—

Valuation in case of annuity, &c.

(a) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(b) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance; and

(c) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance.

25. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

26 The consideration (if any) and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

27. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

Duties by whom payable.

(a) in the case of any instrument described in numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22 (a) and (b) of the schedule—by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured:

(c) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee:

(d) in the case of a counterpart or surrender of a lease—by the lessor:

(e) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue authority, in such proportion as such authority directs:

(f) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares: and

(g) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates.

CHAPTER III.

Adjudication as to Stamps.

28. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Division Peishcar, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable and pays a fee of one rupee, the Division Peishcar shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable:

Adjudication as to proper stamps.

and may for that purpose require to be furnished with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such evidence have been furnished accordingly;

Division Peishcar may call for evidence.

Provided that no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an inquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Regulation by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

Proviso.

29. When an instrument brought to the Division Peishcar under section twenty-eight is in his opinion one of a description chargeable with duty: and

Certificate by Division Peishcar.

(*a*) the Division Peishcar determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(*b*) the duty determined by the Division Peishcar under section twenty-eight or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Division Peishcar shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

When such instrument is in his opinion not chargeable with duty, the Division Peishcar shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Division Peishcar to endorse—

any instrument executed or first executed in Travancore and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution (as the case may be);

any instrument executed or first executed out of Travancore and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in Travancore; or

any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

Examination and impounding of instruments.

30. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police, before whom any instrument chargeable in his opinion with duty is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed or first executed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Provided also that, in the case of a Judge of the High Court, the duty of exmining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

The Dewan may from time to time, in cases of doubt, determine who shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this section, persons in charge of public offices.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence &c.

31. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Proviso.

Provided that—

Instrument admissible on payment of duty and penalty.

1st. Any such instrument, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

Instruments to be registered on payment of duty and penalty.

2nd. Any such instrument when presented to a Registering Officer for registration shall be registered if the party agrees to pay the duty and penalty due thereon as decided by the Registering Officer and pays the same within 7 days from the date of such decision;

Penalty how calculated with regard to certain instruments.

3rd. The amount of penalty leviable on instruments executed prior to the passing of Regulation I of 1042 shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, be calculated at the rate of 3 per cent on the consideration money therein set forth or on the value

of the property therein mentioned when no consideration money is specified ;

4th. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure ;

Instrument admissible in evidence in certain criminal proceedings

5th. When an instrument has been admitted in evidence, or registered, such admission or registration shall not, except as provided in sections forty-six and forty-seven, be called in question on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

Admission of instrument not to be questioned.

32. When the person impounding an instrument under section thirty has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence, or when he is a Registering Officer and registers such instrument, upon payment of the duty and penalty as provided by section thirty-one, such person or Officer shall send to the Division Peishcar an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Division Peishcar, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

Instruments impounded how dealt with.

In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Division Peishcar.

33. When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Division Peishcar under the first paragraph of Section thirty-two, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, refund with the sanction of the Dewan the whole or any portion of the penalty.

Division Peishcar's power to refund penalty paid under Section 32, 1st para.

34. When the Division Peishcar impounds any instrument under Section thirty, or receives any instrument sent to him under the second clause of Section thirty-two, he shall adopt the following procedure :—

Division Peishcar's power to stamp instruments impounded.

(a) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall thereupon deliver such instrument to the person by whom it was presented or return it to the officer from whom it was received, for the purpose of being returned to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of such officer.

(b) If the Division Peishcar is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees ; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five Rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion :

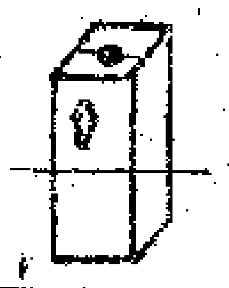
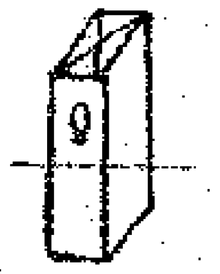
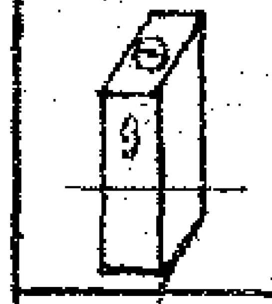
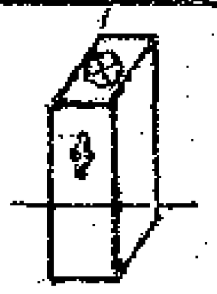
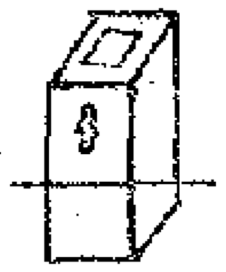
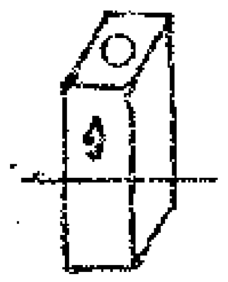
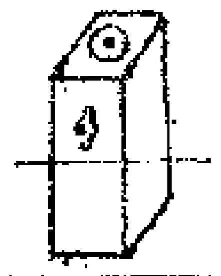
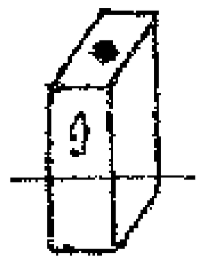
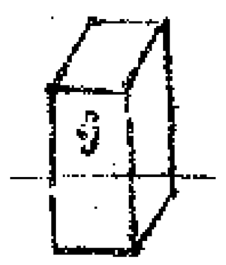
Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of Section eleven or Section twelve, the Division Peishcar may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this Section.

Every certificate under clause (a) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

APPENDIX.

STONES USED FOR DEMARCATION

Sketch of Stone Imbedded	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	SYMBOL.
	Village boundary Station ... For back water	3'X9"X9" 5'X1'X1'	⊡
	※ For trijunctions	D°	⊠
	Division boundary Station For back water	2½'X9"X6" 4'X9"X9"	◎
	For trijunctions	D°	⊗
	Village boundary offset... For back water	2'X6"X6" 3½X9"X6"	□
	Division boundary offset.. For back water	2'X6"X6" 3'X6"X6"	○
	Minor circuit Station... For back water	2"X6"X6" 3'X6"X6"	⊙
	Minor circuit offset.... For back water...	2'X6"X6" 3'X6"X6"	●
	Field Stone ..... For back water....	2'X6"X6" 3'X6"X6"	
※	For four-Junctions		⊠

N.B. All stones to be firmly imbedded two-thirds of their length.

A.T.A.

35. If any instrument chargeable with duty and which is not duly stamped is produced by any person of his own motion before the Division Peishcar within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Division Peishcar the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Division Peishcar the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Division Peishcar is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections thirty and thirty-four, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Instruments not duly stamped by accident.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one *anna* only or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

36. When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section thirty-one, section thirty-four or section thirty-five, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or registering it, or the Division Peishcar (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31, 34 or 35.

Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or returned as provided in section thirty-four to the officer from whom it was received:

Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence or registered upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-one shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Division Peishcar has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate.

37. The payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of an instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

Prosecution for offence against stamp-law.

But no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Division Peishcar that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty and the sanction of Our Dewan has been obtained for such prosecution.

Proviso.

38. When any duty or penalty has been paid, under section thirty-one, section thirty-four or section thirty-five, by any person in respect of an instrument, and by agreement, or under the provisions of section twenty-seven, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid; and for the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section thirty-six shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.

39. When any stamp duty or penalty is paid under section thirty-one or thirty-four, the Dewan may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such duty or penalty wholly or in part.

Remission of penalty paid under section 31 or 34.

40. If any instrument sent to a Division Peishcar under the second paragraph of section thirty-two be lost, destroyed, or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 32.

When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

Copy may be made of instrument so sent.

41. When any bill of exchange or promissory note chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any cheque, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

Power of payee to stamp bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

But nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty he may have incurred in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

CHAPTER V.

Reference and Revision.

42. If any Division Peishcar acting under section twenty-eight, section thirty-four or section thirty-five or section forty-seven feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case and submit it with his own opinion thereon through the Dewan for the decision of the High Court.

Procedure where Division Peishcar feels doubt as to duty chargeable.

Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court, and in case of difference, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

43. If the High Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Division Peishcar, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

Power of Court to call for further particulars.

44. The High Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded; and it shall send to the Dewan, for communication to the Division Peishcar, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court, and the signature of the Judges, and the Division Peishcar shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Procedure in disposing of reference.

45. If any Court other than the High Court feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under the first proviso to section thirty-one, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court, and that Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section forty-two, and send a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Reference by other Courts to High Court.

References made under this section, when made by a Court subordinate to a Zillah Court, shall be made through the Zillah Court, and when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

46. When any Court in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-one, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Division Peishcar, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section thirty-one, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is, to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Division Peishcar and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument; and thereupon the Division Peishcar shall, by notice in writing, demand payment within a reasonable time to be fixed by himself and may, notwithstanding any thing contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section thirty-six, or in section thirty-seven, prosecute any person for any offence against the stamp-law which the Division Peishcar considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which according to the determination of such Court was payable in respect of the instrument under section thirty-one is paid to the Division Peishcar, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty; and unless the sanction of the Dewan is previously obtained for such prosecution:

Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section thirty-six.

47\. When a registering officer has registered an instrument under section thirty-one, and has forwarded to the Division Peishcar a copy thereof under section thirty-two, the Division Peishcar shall without delay examine such copy and if he is of opinion that such instrument should not have been registered without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, he may record a declaration to that effect and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

Revision of decision of Registering Officers by Division Peishcar.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section the Division Peishcar may adopt the same procedure in respect of the instrument as is provided in the case of declarations under the last preceding section.

CHAPTER VI.

ALLOWANCES FOR SPOILED STAMPS AND STAMPS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

48\. Subject to such rules as may be made by Our Government as to the evidence which the Division Peishcar may require, allowance shall be made by the Dewan for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

(*a*) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person :

(*b*) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of his hands to the payee or intended payee or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negotiated, issued or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner, and which, being a bill of exchange or cheque, has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon :

(*c*) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly-stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note :

(*d*) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say :—

(1) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found by a competent Court to be absolutely void in law from the beginning :

(2) an instrument executed by any person but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended :

(3) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which, by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed :

(4) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended :

(5) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose :

(6) an instrument executed by any party thereto which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped :

(7) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped :

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument—

(a) such instrument is given up to be cancelled :

(b) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent out of Travancore, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in Travancore :

Provided also that, in the case of stamped paper not having any executed instrument written thereon, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

49. When any person has inadvertently used, for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Regulation, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section thirteen owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section eleven, the Division Peishcar may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

Allowance under sections 47 and 48 how to be made.

50. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Division Peishcar may, with the sanction of the Dewan, give in lieu thereof (a) other stamps of the same description and value, or, (b) if required, and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value or, (c) at his discretion the same

value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

51. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the intended but for which he has no immediate use, the Division Peishcar shell repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled and proving to the Division Peishcar's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscelaneous Provisions.

Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.

52. Our Dewan with Our sanction, may make rules consistent herewith for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

Power to make rules generally to carry out Regulation.

53. Our Dewan with Our sanction may make rules consistent herewith to carry out generally the purposes of this Regulation.

Publication of rules.

54. All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall, upon such publication, have the force of law.

Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.

55. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value shall, on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

Saving as to Court-fees.

56. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

Regulation to be translated, and sold cheaply.

57. This Regulation shall be carefully translated into Malayalam and Tamil and the translation shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

CHAPTER VIII.

Criminal Offences and Procedure.

Penalty for executing &c. instrument not duly stamped.

58. Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment or, accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque, or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section thirty-one, section thirty-four or section forty-six or forty-seven, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

59. Any person required by section ten to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.

60. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, (*a*) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section twenty-six to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of Section 26.

(*b*) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits, fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Every Vakeel convicted under this section shall from the date of such conviction be disabled from practising as a Vakeel.

61. Any person who, being required under section fifty-five to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for refusal to give receipt and for devices to evade duty on receipt.

62. Every person who—

(*a*) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance; or

Penalty for not making out policy,

(*b*) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

or making, &c. any policy not duly stamped.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

63. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped, the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

64. Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually

Penalty for post-dating bills &c.

drawn or made, and whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, tranfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same, and whoever with the like intent does, practises or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

for other devices to defraud the revenue.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

65. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section fifty-two, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any impressed stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Institution and conduct of prosecution.

66. Except as provided in section 46, no prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Regulation, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Dewan or such other officer as Our Government authorizes in that behalf.

The Dewan may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

67. No Magistrate whose powers are less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Regulation.

Place of trial.

68. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any place in which such instrument is found as well as in any place in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Operation of other laws not barred.

69. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation, or the rules made under it;

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

For the purposes of this Schedule one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	„	„	14 „
four annas	„	„	7 „
two annas	„	„	3½ „
one anna	„	„	1¾ „

Description of Instrument.		Rs	Proper Stamp-Duty.
Advalorem Duties.	When the amount or value secured does not exceed	25	Two annas.
1. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Regulation)	When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed	50	Four annas.
Exemptions.	When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed	100	Eight annas.
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in Criminal cases...	And for every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to	1,000	Eight annas.
	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	Two rupees, eight annas.
2. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage... ... ... RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination	... ...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1.)

3. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT		...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
4. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION		...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount of the value of the property divided minus liabilities, as set forth in such instrument.
5. SETTLEMENT		...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled minus liabilities, as set forth in such instrument.
6. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office or to account for money received by virtue thereof	(a) When the amount secured does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1.)
	(b) In any other case	...	Five rupees.
Exemption.—Instruments executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof ...			
7. ADMINISTRATION BOND ... ... CUSTOMS BOND ... ... INDEMNITY BOND...	... ...	...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 6.)

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.
8. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit ... ... *Exemptions.* (1.) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law. (2.) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	(a) When the amount or value of the property to which the appraisement relates as set forth in such appraisement does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
9. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit ... ... *Exemption.* Award made by any Revenue Settlement officer or by a Punchayet convened by such officer under any rules or Regulations passed by Government for the settlement of Boundary disputes ...	(a) Where the amount or value of the the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
10. CONVEYANCE not being a Transfer of the description mentioned in No. 22 ... ... *Exemption*	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed ... ... Rs. 50	Eight annas.
	When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed 100	One rupee.
	For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to... 1,000	One rupee.

Assignment of Copy-right entry made under Regulation II of 1039 Sec. 2.	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000	Five rupees.
11. CERTIFICATE OF SALE granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or other Revenue-officer	... ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money
12. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property	... ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
13. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 2, No. 6, or No. 20	(a) When at the time of execution, possession, actual or constructive, of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the principal amount secured by such deed.
	(b) When at the time of execution possession is not given as aforesaid	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the principal amount secured by such deed.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.
14. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY ...	(a) When the original mortgage is *one of* the description referred to in No. 13 clause (a) of this schedule	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the additional principal amount secured by such instrument.
	(b) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 13 clause (b) of this schedule	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the additional principal amount secured by such instrument.
15. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	One-half the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 10) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the re-conveyance.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
16. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property ...	(a) If the amount of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount or value as set forth in the release.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
17. LEASE ... ... *Agreement to lease.*	(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term of less than one year	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.

17. LEASE.—(*continued.*)	of not less than one year but not more than five years ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	exceeding five years... ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered, and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
	(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.
	(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease, if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
17 LEASE,—(*continued*) *Exemptions.* (a) Leases of fisheries granted by Government. (b) Lease executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium (1) when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees or (2) when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year. (c) Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator. *Explanations.* 1. The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as Muppattum, Pattapidipatu in Marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of Kanom and other deeds specified in Section 3 clause 11 (a). 2. Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the exemption here and in Article 33 clause (c).	Provided that when an agreement to lease is stamped with *advalorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.

Instrument	Case	Proper Stamp-duty
18. **SURRENDER OF LEASE.**	(a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
Exemption. Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
19. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank-note or currency note	(a) When payable on demand ...	One Anna.

(b) When payable otherwise than on demand but not more than six months after date or sight

	Rs.	If drawn singly. Rs.	A.	P.	If drawn in set of two for each part of the set Rs.	A.	P.	If drawn in set of three for each part of the set. Rs.	A.	P.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed	400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
" 400	600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
" 600	1,000	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
" 1,000	1,200	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
" 1,200	1,600	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
" 1,600	2,500	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to ... ... Rs.	10,000	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to ... ... Rs.	30,000	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. ...	30,000	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0

(c) When payable at more than six months after date or sight ... — The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount of such bill or note.

Description of Instrument.			Proper Stamp-duty.					
20. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security or upon the hypothecation of moveable property	(a) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than six months, from the date of such instrument		The same duty as a Bill of exchange (No. 19 (b)) for the amount secured.					
	(b) When such loan is repayable not more than three months, from the date of such instrument		Half the duty payable on a Bill of exchange (No. 19 (b)) for the amount secured.					
21. POLICY OF INSURANCE	(a) In the case of sea-insurance	Rs	If drawn singly.			If drawn in duplicate for each part.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	When the amount insured does not exceed ...	1,000	0	4	0	0	2	0
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0	4	0	0	2	0
	(b) In the case of any other insurance							
	When the amount insured does not exceed ...	1,000	0	6	0	0	3	0
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ...	1,000	0	6	0	0	3	0

Exemption. Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance. Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel delivery of the policy therein mentioned		
22. TRANSFER	(a) Of shares in a company or association...	One quarter of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 10)
	(b) Of any interest secured by a bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance ...	
	1. If the duty on such bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees ...	The duty with which such bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
	2. In any other case	Five rupees.
	(c) By any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purposes of administering an estate ...	Ten Rupees.
	(d) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration	Five Rupees.
Exemptions. Transfers by endorsement. (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note (b) of a bill of lading (c) of a policy of insurance (d) of securities of the Government of India.		

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.
(e) of a warrant for goods (No. 37 of the Schedule).		
23. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract by or by order of any public officer not being a Judge of a Civil or Criminal Court ...	(a) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	Eight Annas.
	(b) In any other case	One Rupee.
Exemption. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.		
24. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid ...	(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(b) In any other case	One Rupee.
Fixed stamp duties.		
25. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession	... ...	One Anna.
26. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof or any other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association	... ...	One Anna.

27. CHEQUE for an amount exceeding twenty rupees.	One Anna.
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One Anna.
29. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company	One Anna.
30. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn	One Anna.
31. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees	One Anna.
32. PROXY, empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of (a) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable. (b) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution.	One Anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
33. RECEIPT for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One Anna.
Exemptions.	
Receipt.	
(a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under this schedule No. 57, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured.	
(b) for any payment of money without consideration.	
(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator (see explanation 2 article 17)	
(d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nair Brigade when serving in such capacity.	
(e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers and not serving the Government in any other capacity.	
(f) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker to be accounted for.	

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for. Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.		
34. SHIPPING ORDER, for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel ...	... ...	One Anna.
35. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT ... ... *Exemptions.* Agreement or Memorandum of an agreement. (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or Memorandum chargeable under No. 31. (b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Government.	(a) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of exchange ... ... (b) If not otherwise provided for by this Regulation	One Anna. Eight Annas.
36. BILL OF LADING ... . *Exemptions.* Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.	... ...	Four Annas. If a Bill of lading is drawn in parts the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
37. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, ware-house or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four Annas.
38. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight Annas.
39. CHARTER PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer	One Rupee.
40. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	One Rupee.
41. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One Rupee.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public.	

PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note ... ... PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other officer lawfully acting as such.	... ...	One Rupee.
43. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	... ...	Two & a half Rupees.
44. POWER OF ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 32	(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction....	Eight Annas.
	(b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a) ...	One Rupee.
	(c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.	Five Rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten Rupees.
(e) In any other case ...	One Rupee for each person authorized.
Explanation—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
45. COMPOSITION DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	Five Rupees.
46. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	Five Rupees.
47. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified term, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Five Rupees.
48. APPOINTMENT in execution of a power whether of trustees or of property moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	Ten Rupees.

49. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a Will	Ten Rupees.
50. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Ten Rupees.
51. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a Will	Ten Rupees.
52. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	Ten Rupees where no Adiarai is payable.
53. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty five Rupees.
54. CHITTI OR KURI VARIYOLA	One Rupee.
Exemption—Chitti or Kuri variyola where the total Chitti amount subscribed for does not exceed Rs. 100.	
55. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in Travancore	Fifty Rupees.
56. ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE	
(a) High Court	Seventy-five Rupees.
(b) Zilla Court	Thirty-five Rupees.
(c) Munsiff's Court	Fifteen Rupees.
57. GENERAL EXEMPTION. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.	

DEMARCATION RULES.

Preliminary arrangement.

Before proceeding to start work in a Taluq the Supervisor charged with the duty, should visit the Taluq and see to complete arrangements being made for the requisite supply of stones for boundary and field demarcation. He should meet the Tasildar and the local Proverthicars and also the leading ryots and make them understand the nature of the work to be undertaken and the kind of co-operation expected from them.

2. A general Notification under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar will be issued with an abstract of the Boundary Regulation which the Supervisor should see duly published in the several Proverthies.

3. One or two Deputy Supervisors, with a staff of Demarcators, will then be deputed, whose duty it will be to go over each Proverthy and prepare an eye-sketch shewing the boundaries of the Proverthy, the position of the component Moories and their limits, the divisions into which the Proverthy should be divided, and also the main roads, rivers, channels &c. which skirt or cross the boundary lines.

4. The Tasildar or one of his Sumprethies, and the local Proverthicar and accountant and also those of the adjacent Proverthies should accompany the inspecting officer with the Olugu and other accounts and furnish the necessary information for identifying the boundary lines.

5. If the Proverthy boundary is found to require adjustment in any place, owing to very irregular shape or for the sake of compactness or convenience, a special report should be made of the parts to be added or excluded.

6. Special reports will also be made of cases where the boundary runs over very mountainous or other impracticable ground.

7. These reports must be invariably accompanied by illustrative sketches and must be promptly submitted, so that sanction for transfer of land or deviation from true boundaries may be obtained before demarcation commences.

8. On receipt of Government sanction, a revised sketch will be prepared shewing the amended boundaries.

9. If the Proverthy be within 4 square miles in extent, it will form a village in itself. If more than 4 square miles, it should be divided into two or more villages according to the size.

10. The villages should be so formed that each may have a fair proportion of the population and the cultivated area of the Proverthy, as far as possible, and include entire Moories.

11. The Tasildar and local Proverthicar should, as a rule, be consulted in the forming of villages, and a sketch should be drawn shewing the boundary lines of the villages and the position of the Moories, and at the foot of the sketch, the area of each village, and the population and land revenue should be entered as approximately as possible.

12. The sketch should be forwarded to the Supervisor, who, after verification, will submit it with a report to the Central Office for orders.

Boundary Demarcation.

13. On the sketch being approved, a notice will be published under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar, or his Deputy in charge of the party, informing the land-holders of the villages formed, and of the date when the demarcation of their properties will commence

14. The demarcation of the village boundaries will then be proceeded with.

15. Where a free-hold tract belonging to a Jenmy or Chief such as what is termed Desom Olivu, (ദേശം ഒഴിവു) or Adhigarom Olivu (അധികാരം ഒഴിവു) lies contiguous to a village, the Jenmy or Chief should be communicated with before demarcating that boundary, so that the Jenmy or Chief may be able to depute his agent to represent his interests.

16. Any differences arising regarding the boundary between the village and the free-hold Desom or Adhigarom should be reported for orders, and adjusted under Government sanction, unless the Jenmy or Chief concerned agrees to the boundary in accordance with Government accounts.

17. All tracts recognised as Desa Olivu, or Adhigara Olivu, will be treated as separate villages or circuits, and demarcated in other respects as other properties.

18. Where a village boundary runs over very mountainous or difficult country, and its demarcation would, therefore, entail great labor and cost, the Supervisor, under orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar may grant permission to mark a conventional line round such tract of country, but in the case of adjoining free-hold Desoms &c., the true boundary will be invariably demarcated.

19. Granite stones will, in all cases, be used for marking boundaries according to the size and description given in the Appendix.

20. When a flat rock is found conveniently situated, it should be utilized as a boundary station or offset the Shank and the following symbols being used —⊙Station ⊕ Offset.

21. The cost of station and offset stones planted in connection with private lands, will be charged to the villagers rateably on their land assessment.

22. All station stones must have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface, about one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

23. The Shank on the side and the distinguishing mark on the upper surface should be cut not less than a quarter of an inch deep.

24. All stones must be roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top, but it does not matter how rough they are for the remaining portion of their length, as that will be imbedded in the ground.

25. As Demarcators are responsible that no stone is found on inspection to be loose, they must take special care that all are properly imbedded, the hole should be made very little larger than the stone, and a small quantity of earth being put in, it must be well tamped from the bottom.

26. No stone should be accepted that is more than one inch smaller than the size ordered.

27. When selecting sites for stations, the Demarcator must see that each station is as far as possible from the one on each side of it, provided both are clearly visible from it, and that no bend on the boundary is more than three chains from the line between any two stations.

28. Every station stone must be on the exact boundary, and, wherever possible at the junction of three field-boundaries.

29. There must be sufficient level space round each station to receive the Theodolite and to enable the Surveyor to use it.

30. When in allowing this space the station stone has to be planted

away from the boundary line, on a public road or pathway, the stone should be sunk one inch below the surface and an offset stone set up opposite; the position of the stone being indicated in the sketch.

31. Wherever convenient, an offset stone should take the place of a field stone at the junction of three fields.

32. When the village boundary runs through waste, very few offsets will be required, but when there is cultivation on the boundary, every bend must be marked.

33. When bends on the boundary are very numerous, endeavours should be made to induce the ryots to straighten them, they will thus save themselves the cost of many stones; but unless alteration is actually made, all bends must be marked as laid down in section 32.

34. When demarcating along the banks of rivers, and channels, or the sides of roads, &c., care must be taken that the marks are erected at sufficient distance from the edge to prevent all possibility of their being destroyed. This caution applies specially to stations, which must invariably be in a safe position, and on firm ground.

35. Station sites should, in the first instance, be marked by flags, and offsets by pegs or holes. Orders will then be given for the stones to be brought, and as soon as they have been erected, the Demarcator will go over the lines again and see that the stones are properly imbedded in the right places.

36. No alteration is ever to be made in a line already demarcated in an adjoining village, without the express permission of the Supervisor, who will see, in case he grants the permission, that the completed sketch is also altered.

Forming Divisions.

37. When the boundary has been demarcated, the village will be divided into divisions by check traverse lines through the length of the village, from 20 to 40 chains apart.

38. The said lines must always follow the field boundaries commencing and closing on village boundary stations; they should be marked in the manner most convenient for Survey by Theodolite, and the divisions should be as regular as possible. The rules for the selection of sites for stations &c., on village boundaries apply also to divisions.

39. Large tanks, hills, blocks of jungle and rivers passing through a village, will be marked as divisions of the village.

40. Arable waste lands situated in villages, and in the midst of cultivated lands, and as such likely to be sought after for cultivation, should be demarcated in fields of two acres if wet, and of four acres if dry.

Other outlying tracts not likely to be readily brought under the plough may be demarcated in blocks of 100 acres or so.

41. When permission has been granted under para 8 to deviate from the exact boundary, the approximate limits will be shewn on sketches by dotted lines and the portion of the excluded tract, belonging to each village will be numbered as one of its divisions.

42. The demarcated divisions will be numbered consecutively, commencing at the north-east or north-west corner.

43. A rough sketch of the village and its divisions and minor circuits will be prepared in pencil when the sites for the marks are selected and inked in as soon as the stones are fixed. The area of each division will be entered under its number.

44. The sketch should be drawn on a scale just large enough to allow of each bend and stone being clearly shewn; it should also show the approximate position of the village sites and hamlets, chief roads,

tanks, rivers and all old boundary marks if any. The sketch must be on good paper of regular shape, and must be kept rolled and not folded.

45. On the upper part of the sketch will be entered the name of the Taluq and Proverthy, number and name of the village and area as per village accounts, also the North point.

46. The number of the stones erected will be given on the sketch in the following tabular form.

	Stations.	Offsets.
Erected before on the side of village	20	102
Do. on	24	130
Now erected in	118	496
Total........	162	728
On Division boundaries... ...	322	1,561

47. The numbers and names of exterior adjacent villages will be entered, and in the lower right hand corner the Demarcator's and Deputy Supervisor's signature, with dates of commencement, completion and inspection.

48. A duplicate copy of the sketch must be prepared and sent to the Deputy Supervisor as soon as the last stone has been erected.

49. The Boundary Demarcators and the Deputy Supervisors must use their best endeavours to induce villagers to have all the necessary field-stones ready before field demarcation commences; the number in readiness will be regularly noted in the weekly reports of work.

50. They will also explain to the land-holders all that will be required of them, and give them any information they may ask for regarding demarcation.

FIELD DEMARCATION.

51. When a village is laid out in divisions and the boundary marks are set up the village will be assigned for field-demarcation to one or more Demarcators. If more than one be employed, they will be set to work in different divisions in the order in which they are numbered in the sketch.

52. The Demarcators will carry on their work under the direction of Deputy Supervisors and Supervisors in the proportion of 4 of the former and 2 of the latter to every 32 Demarcators.

53. Each Demarcator will be furnished with a copy of the sketch showing village and division boundaries—and printed form of the Field Register. For using the Sketch and the Register the Demarcator will be guided by the detailed instructions laid down under appropriate headings.

54. As soon as the Demarcator arrives at the village, his first duty will be to send to the Supervisor a special report regarding the supply of stones ready, the presence of Proverthy officials and land-holders or any other circumstances likely to affect progress of work. Unless this report is sent, excuses for delay made afterwards will not be accepted.

55. The Demarcator must always be accompanied by a Proverthy accountant with Olugu and other accounts and by the owner of the properties he is demarcating. Wherever possible two or three intelligent and respectable ryots well acquainted with the locality should also be in attendance.

56. If owing to several Demarcators being at work in the same village or in the different villages of the Proverthy, the number of accountants of the Proverthy be insufficient to meet the requirements, arrangements should be previously made with the Tahsildars to supplement them by others drawn from the neighbouring Proverthies.

57. Where a division is mixed up of paddy lands and gardens, the Demarcator will, as a rule, deal with the properties of one description first—(wet or dry cultivation) and then with those of the other.

58. The Demarcator must be careful that timely notice is invariably given to all persons whose attendance he may require; he should daily ascertain the names of the proprietors or occupants of the lands he has to demarcate next day, and issue written notices to be served on them.

59. He should, as a rule, plant stones as he proceeds, but if he cannot easily do so, he will, in the first instance, mark out the field boundaries with pegs, making his sketch and filling up his Register; the pegs should be replaced by stones without delay.

60. If possible all the stones in one division should be erected before the demarcation of the next one commences; in no case should more than two divisions assigned to one and the same Demarcator be allowed to remain incomplete at the same time.

61. Every piece of land that cannot be measured by chain in triangles, must, as a rule, be demarcated as a minor circuit; if less than about 50 acres, such circuit may be included in the same division with measurable fields; if more, it should be treated as a separate division, in either case a separate field number will be assigned to it.

Village sites, freehold Desoms, large tracts of waste land, tanks &c., will be treated under this para.

62. When there is only one such piece of land of less than 10 acres within a division, or several small pieces aggregating less than 10 acres and the boundaries of such pieces are not very irregular, they need not be marked as minor circuits, but can be left to be dealt with by the Surveyor.

63. All fields which have to be treated as circuits having been demarcated as such the remaining fields in the village will be marked with ordinary field stones for chain measurement only.

64. In marking out fields existing boundaries must be adhered to and all bends marked except such as are within 10 links from a line between the marks on each side where the land is valuable or 20 links in dry land of little value.

65. When these small bends between two corners are not marked, care should be taken that the corner stones are so placed that an equal quantity of land is given and taken on both sides of the line.

66. When field boundaries are found to be very crooked, every endeavour should be made to induce land-holders to consent to their being rectified; it must be explained that the saving in stones will be very great, and that they can lose nothing, because, just as much will be added to each field as is taken away from it.

67. If ryots agree to straighten their boundaries, they must demolish the old and set up the new banks at once; unless they do this, the field boundaries will have to be marked as they exist; in no case is any bend beyond the limits prescribed in section 64 to be ignored on the plea that the ryots will form the new banks after the marks have been put in.

68. A sketch showing every rectified boundary will be entered in the village Agreement book.

69. The signatures of the land-holders interested will in each case be entered and the Supervisor when testing work will himself see all

the straightened boundaries, and note whether the bends have been properly equalized and substantial bunds raised in accordance with the sketch.

70. When there are banks or hedges between adjacent fields, the centre of these will, as a rule, be considered the boundary; in some cases the whole of the hedge &c. may belong to the holder of one of the fields, it must then be included in that field.

71. When village roads, cart tracks or channels divide fields, they will, if more than about 15 feet wide, be demarcated as separate numbers; when less, they will be included in either of the adjoining fields. The same rule applies when the road or channel runs through a field.

Note. A width of 10 Feet is allowed as the minimum for cusbah alone.

72. Care should be taken to leave sufficient width for village roads, also that public land set apart for burial grounds, market places, topes, village sites &c. is not encroached on. Where no proper title can be shown, the land in question must be marked out with the Puramboke.

73. Unprofitable land such as masses of rock, streams &c. which are included in a land-holder's property must, if he wishes, be included in his field by the Demarcator, but any such piece of land of greater extent than half an acre (or in the case of large fields more than one-fifth of the area of the field) may, at the ryot's request, be marked out and registered as a separate field; when this is not done the owner of the field will sign an entry in the Agreement book to the effect that the unprofitable land was included at his request.

74. When the patches of unculturable land in a Putta field are very small, and much scattered, they need not be noted by the Demarcator, such cases will be considered by the Settlement Officer when classifying the fields.

75. In demarcating the boundaries of Government roads, channels, tanks or other public works in the charge of the D. P. W., the Demarcator will be guided by the boundary marks erected by the D. P. W. Where such marks do not exist, the walls or fences of adjacent private properties, or the limits of present cultivation will be taken as the boundary line.

76. In doubtful cases notice must be sent through the Supervisor to the Overseer or other subordinate of D. P. W., in charge to attend, and point out the boundaries. If there is any considerable difference between the line pointed out by the Public Works Officer and by the ryots, the matter must be reported for orders.

77. In cases of other channels, tanks &c., of public utility, the stones should be placed not nearer than 6 feet from the foot of the slope of the sides where they form detached bunds or embankments. Where a ryot objects to the allowing of this margin on the ground of long possession of the land, his adjacent land will be measured out with reference to the accounts, and the boundary line demarcated accordingly.

78. Where public lanes or pathways are encroached upon and included in adjacent properties, their limits will be ascertained with reference to the accounts and demarcated as separate numbers or not as laid down in section 71.

79. In cases where the lanes have been planted and long enjoyed, or where the ryots concerned object to giving them up, they should be demarcated along with the properties in which they are included and should be indicated in the Sketch and Register by distinguishing letters.

80. Where small detached pieces of cultivation are found to exist within the village site, or in tank-beds or forest blocks, orders must be applied for, the exact position, extent, &c. being given.

81. The supervising officer will, in such cases, use his discretion in directing that the fields be marked under the ordinary rules as minor circuits, or that they be omitted by the Demarcator, or that they be marked as fields only, for measurement by chain; his decision will depend upon the extent and value of the land, the comparative difficulty and cost of survey, the permanency of the cultivation and the probability of the surrounding lands being afterwards taken up.

82. In important cases where there is a great deal of this scattered cultivation, the orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar must be applied for.

83. All permanently established cultivation in tank or river beds should be marked out; fields that are regularly submerged should be included in the tank or river division; if the holders of land within the bed of a tank wish to give it up and sign a statement to that effect in the Agreement book, the land need not be marked out. Unregistered land in the water-spread of a tank is in no case, to be demarcated in fields.

84. A revenue field is a piece of land which bears a separate number or name in the present accounts whether assessed to or exempted from public revenue.

Revenue fields how to be dealt with.

85. As a rule each Revenue field will form a Survey field. This rule shuld be strictly observed except as below :—

Exception I. Two or more contiguous fields owned by the same ryot may be clubbed into one Survey field, subject to the following conditions :—

1st. The Revenue fields so clubbed must all be of the same description, wet or dry, (Dry' includes gardens).

2nd. They must all be of the same tenure.

3rd. The Revenue fields so clubbed must not exceed in the aggregate 2 acres if wet land, and 4 acres if garden or dry.

4th. They must not differ perceptibly in quality of soil.

5th. They must not be situated in strikingly higher and lower levels. For instance, there may be paddy lands on the slope of a hill and others in the flat of the valley some feet below; such lands ought never to be mixed up in one Survey number.

6th. If wet lands, the included Revenue fields should all be either single crop or double crop lands.

7th. There must not be any difference in regard to the source of irrigation.

For example—a land under a rain fed tank must not be clubbed with one under river-irrigation or a field under one tank or channel with that under another.

8th. They must all be in a compact block not severed by public roads, rivers, or channels.

9th. If the lands to be dealt with be garden lands, planted and non-planted properties, differently assessable, the former with tree-rates, and the latter with ground tax, must not be included in the same Survey number.

Exception II. Government gardens, sites of Palace buildings, Public offices, Government Schools, Satrams, Travellers' Bungalows, Military Stations &c., will in each case be demarcated together, though the lands comprised may be of different numbers and even of different tenures.

So also the Revenue fields included in village sites; free-hold Desoms &c. which under para 61 will form minor circuits.

PEOPLE'S NO. TRIVANDRA

EXCEPTION III. Fields occupying the banks of rivers, channels, tanks, &c., mentioned in paras 75 and 77 must be marked out with the Puramboke, being included with the said rivers, channels &c.

In every such case a remark will be entered in the Register noting the Revenue numbers, the name of the owner, and the existence of taxable trees if any. The position of the property will be indicated in the sketch.

EXCEPTION IV. Where a Revenue number occupies a small area below 5 cents as a bund, cultivator's lodge &c. in the midst of paddy lands, it will be clubbed with the adjacent property of the owner if he has any, or with that of another, whatever may be the tenure. In the former case, if the area is planted, it will have a distinguishing letter, with the particulars entered in the Register. In the latter case, the same rule will be followed, whether the land forms a plantation or not.

EXCEPTION V. Where an area of paddy cultivation containing more than 5 cents is situated in the midst of a garden, it will be included in the same Survey number with that garden and be distinguished by a letter as in the preceding para.

EXCEPTION VI. There may be cases in which the site of a house or other building includes portions of two or more properties of different tenures. In such cases the included properties may be demarcated together, the area not built upon belonging to each tenure being ascertained and specified by a letter and particulars entered in the Register.

86. Except as above specified no fields of different tenures should be clubbed together in the same Survey number.

87. Sometimes it so happens that such fields in the occupation of a ryot lie mixed up together without any land-marks to identify them. It will be the duty of the Demarcator to separate and mark out each tenure with reference to the accounts. The rule to be followed is to ascertain, by actual measurement, the area in Parahs of the whole block and then to divide it proportionately according to the number of Parahs entered in the accounts for the several tenures.

Thus—suppose No. 7 Pandara Otti, and No. 8 Erayali, entered in the accounts as 1 and 3 Parahs respectively, are found mixed up together. By actual measurement the whole area contains, say, 6 Parahs. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of this entire area will be marked out for Nos. 7 and 8 respectively.

88. No Revenue field, however large, will be sub-divided except in the following cases :—

EXCEPTION I. Where a Revenue field is partitioned among the different individuals, each holding his share as a distinct property by right of inheritance, sale or otherwise, every such portion must be demarcated as a separate number.

Where the divisions lie undefined on the ground, the limits of each will be marked as the owners may point out by common consent.

Any portion of a field, held on mortgage or other revocable title, must not be separately demarcated, but will be included in the same Survey number with the portion retained by the owner, the fact of separate possession alone being entered in the Register.

Where the owners do not desire to have their shares separated, and consent to hold them jointly, they will be demarcated together, the names of the several joint owners being entered in the Register, with particulars as to the proportion of the shares if this be known.

EXCEPTION II. Where paddy land forming an entire Revenue field is partly converted into a plantation, the part so converted will be separately demarcated if it is of measurable size and has taxable trees.

Otherwise both parts will be demarcated together and distinguished by letters.

The same rule will apply to garden land partly converted into paddy cultivation.

89. Occupied lands not yet brought to account and assessed to Government revenue will be considered as Puthuvals.

Puthuvals.

90. Such Puthuval lands shall be demarcated according to existing occupancy subject to the rules laid down in para 85.

91. Puthuval plantations occupying the banks of rivers, channels &c. will be dealt with according to the rules contained in para 85 Exception III.

Note.—The trees only will be registered and not the ground on which they stand. Whether the trees are bearing or below bearing age will be mentioned in the remark column of the Register.

92. If any portions of such banks &c. being public property, be taken up or occupied in view to cultivation, and the holders want such portions to be demarcated, demarcation will, as a rule, be refused and the lands restored to the banks.

93. Any cases of doubt or dispute will be specially reported for orders.

94. Special care is necessary in demarcating registered properties bordering on waste lands, public roads, banks of rivers, &c. belonging to Government. The Demarcator should see, by actual measurement, and with reference to accounts, whether any encroachments have been made.

Encroachments on Government lands.

95. Where evident encroachment exists, and where the encroached part is within a width of 15 feet, and has an area above 1 and below 25 cents, it will be demarcated with the property to which it is added and will be marked by a letter.

96. Where the encroached land is above this width and size, it will be separately demarcated.

97. Any area measuring one cent or below need not be noticed at all.

98. If, in any case, it is found necessary or proper, in the interests of Government, or of the public, that the encroached land should be restored, and if the ryot concerned consents to give it up, the restoration should be effected before demarcation. Otherwise the matter should be specially reported for orders.

99. Care is likewise necessary in demarcating lands which were once private properties, but now unoccupied and lying waste, having reverted to Government by relinquishment or other causes.

100. If it is found, with reference to the accounts, and by actual measurement, that any such land has been encroached upon by an adjacent land-owner, restoration should be effected before demarcation.

101. If the adjacent land-owner concerned, objects to the restoration, the demarcation may be made according to present possession. But in the Register, the Revenue number of the property to which the encroached part is added must be coupled with the number of the property encroached upon, and particulars entered in the Remark column for identification of the part.

102. Corresponding remarks will be entered opposite the encroached property to account for the loss occasioned by the encroachment.

Boundary Disputes.

103. The disputes likely to arise in the course of demarcation may be generally in respect of two neighbouring Revenue fields having no

distinct boundaries between them, or of a single field sub-divided where the sub-divisions are not defined on the ground.

104. In the former case the Village accounts will guide the determining of the boundary line. In the latter case the express terms on which the sub-division is made will help the adjustment of the dispute.

105. The demarcator should use every endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement, and with tact on his part, this can generally be done.

106. Cases so adjusted will be entered in the Agreement book then and there and the signature of the parties taken.

107. When contending parties fail to come to any agreement, the Supervisor must be informed and he or his Deputy will, after due enquiry *on the spot, submit a report in the prescribed form to the* Officer empowered to decide such cases.

108. It may sometimes happen that a party may dispute the correctness of an existing boundary, and require it to be re-adjusted, but it shall be the duty of the Demarcator to respect present possession and to decline to enter into any investigation of rights.

109. Possession, where it is clear, should be maintained, and one party should not be allowed to disturb the undisputed possession of another. Advantage, in fact, should not be allowed to be taken of the demarcation to get up new disputes, and all attempts of this nature must be discountenanced.

SKETCHES.

110. When the field Demarcator receives a copy of the sketch of village and division boundaries alluded to in para 53, he will copy each division on a larger scale on a separate paper and enter in it the boundaries of the fields he demarcates.

111. Fields must be consecutively numbered throughout a village the divisions being taken up in the order in which they have been numbered by the Boundary Demarcator. It will be found convenient to assign to each field a divisional number (in pencil) in the first instance, and to fill in the general village number when all the fields have been demarcated.

112. Sketches must be neatly drawn on a scale sufficiently large to admit of every bend being clearly shewn; where fields are of moderate size, (3 or 4 acres each) a square inch should represent about an acre; the lines will be inked as soon as the stones have been erected and not before; every demarcation mark will be represented in the manner ordered.

113. *At the head of the sketch,* the name of the Taluq, number and name of the village, number and area of the division and number of field stones will be entered, the numbers and names of adjoining villages or the numbers of adjacent divisions and fields must also be given.

114. The Demarcator must sign each sketch in the lower corner and enter date of commencement, and completion of the division; nothing else should be entered on the sketch.

115. When roads or channels, or other public property, have not been separately marked, their position will be shewn on the sketch.

FIELD REGISTER.

116. Registers must be filled in along with the sketches.

117. Column 1 of the Register will be left blank and filled after the whole village has been demarcated.

Column 1.

118. In Column 2 the division numbers corresponding to those in the sketches will be entered as each field is demarcated. They will be written first in pencil.

Column 2.

119. In Column 3 the name of the field should also be entered under each Revenue number, there being no separate column for names.

Column 3.

Where a field has no Ayacut number, the Puthuval number if it is registered property, will be entered; otherwise, no number will be entered in the column.

The Registry for Puthuval properties may not be available to the Demarcator on the spot. But he can easily ascertain from the village accountant and the owner whether the property is registered and tax-paying or not and according to the information he may obtain, he will note in the Remark Column 'registered' or 'not registered.'

In cases of doubt he will enter the words 'to be ascertained'.

As the demarcation of each division is completed, if not before, the numbers as per Puthuval Registry should all be filled in with the assistance of village accountants.

All the old Ayacut (Paimash) numbers must be accounted for in the Register and entered opposite the Survey numbers in which they are included; and where portions of an old number are included in several Survey fields the approximate area of each such portion should be entered opposite its proper Survey number.

120. Under the head 'tenure' in Column 4; only the tenures as per Government Olugu accounts should be entered; as 'Pandara Pattam' 'Otty', 'Adima', 'Anubhogam', 'Kudijenmum', 'Nilampalam', and similar tenures of Jenm properties under Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c.

Column 4.

Suppose, certain land is entered in the account as 'Athyaramadham Otty' this means a tenure, and should be entered in Column 4. 'Athyaramadham' should not be taken as the actual owner and entered in Column 7 as Register holder.

Sometimes a certain tenure as given in the accounts may have been subsequently converted into some other tenure. If this conversion be known the altered tenure should be entered and not the one in the Ayacut. The fact of conversion and the Ayacut tenure will be noted in the Remarks.

121. The description of wet, dry or garden in respect of any property (column 5) should have sole reference to its present condition.

Column 5.

A property originally wet, but now turned into garden, will be entered as garden land and *vice versa;* a note being made in the remark column as to the fact of the change.

122. The head 'cultivated' (column 6) will include (1) all registered properties tax-paying and tax-free (2) all non-registered properties Puthuvals liable to Government tax.

Column 6.

Note.—There may be registered properties lying uncultivated for a long period owing to the r being cut up by new roads, breaches, or other causes; but the tax may still be levied. Such lands must be entered as 'cultivated' with particulars in the Remark column describing the present condition.

Non-registered property (Puthuval land) may have no cultivation of any kind properly so called; but may be occupied by houses or enclosed or appropriated as building sites. Such lands will fall under this heading 'cultivated'.

'Culturable' and 'unculturable' will embrace all unoccupied Government wastes, 'Nirthal' or relinquished lands and also wastes and jungles belonging to Devaswom or, Brahmaswom or other Jenmies.

Lands that are capable of being cultivated will be entered as 'culturable.' Forests, rocky and stony tracts, sandy wastes as those on the seacoast, lands encroached upon by backwaters, rivers &c. will fall under the head 'unculturable.'

In regard to 'Nirthal' lands and others once under cultivation, the length of time they have been lying waste will be stated in the Remark column if the fact be ascertainable. Otherwise a general remark 'lying waste from time immemorial' will suffice.

Column 7.

123. In filling Column 7 the current Thundaper or rent-roll should be relied on more than the old Ayacut as the property may have changed hands since. The Proverthy accountant ought to be able to say who the Thundaper-holder is in respect of each property. Perhaps the present occupant, if he be not the Thundaper-holder himself may be able to furnish the information and the Thundaper accounts which should always be with the Proverthy Pillay, may be referred to for verification.

Attention should always be directed to transfers of registry finally decided under the Pokuvaravoo Rules, and the entry should be made in accordance with such transfers. A statement of these transfers should be previously prepared and be with the accountant ready for guidance and reference.

It is only as the last resort that the Ayacut name should be used, that is—failing all information as to the present proprietor.

For Puthuvals not yet brought to account no name will of course, be entered in Column 7.

Column 8.

124. The occupant of a property may be the Thundaper-holder himself or one who has succeeded to his full right by inheritence, purchase, gift &c. or he may be a mortgagee or Otti-holder.

But a mere Pathivarakaren or Pautakaren can never be entered as occupant.

When the occupant is other than the individual whose name is entered in Column 7, particulars will be given in the Remark column as to the nature of the occupancy.

Column 9.

125. Column 9 will be filled by entering the number of Parahs for paddy lands and dimensions for gardens as per accounts, and the corresponding figures in acreage.

In converting Parahs into acreage the calculation should be made with reference to the number of square rods (a rod being 10 English feet) fixed as the prevailing equivalent for a Parah in each locality.

When the Parah unit is found to vary, 10 cents will be taken to be equal to a Parah.

The demarcator will note at the foot of the Register the equivalent he has taken for the Parah in making his calculation.

In regard to registered Puthuvals, the Olugu accounts of which are not forthcoming, non-registered Puthuvals, and waste lands of ordinary size, the acreage will be ascertained by actual measurement with the rod.

In the case of large areas of waste land a rough estimate of the extent should be made by measuring any two of the adjacent sides.

126. In preparing these Registers the greatest care is necessary; the required information will be obtained from the Proverthy accoun-

tant and the entries made in the field; in any doubtful cases, pains should be taken to verify the accountant's statements.

127. At the foot of each division the number of fields in it and their area will be given and at the end of the Register a statistical table in the form ordered will be filled in.

128. When part of a river, range of hills, or forest has been excluded from the demarcated boundary, the fact should be noted opposite the division number assigned to such tract, and the approximate area of the excluded portion added to the Village area.

129. The Demarcator will initial every page of the field Register and the last page will bear his signature and that of his Deputy Supervisor, Supervisor and Proverthy Officials.

130. In preparing Sketches and field Registers, special attention should be paid to the general rule regarding erasures; as entries are all first made in pencil, there should be very few corrections, and when absolutely necessary they should be so made that the original entries remain distinctly visible. In every case the initials of the persons signing the Sketch or Register must be attached.

SUPPLY OF STONES.

131. Depots will be opened at one or two centres conveniently situated in respect of all the villages of the Proverthy from which stones will be supplied both for Government purposes and to such ryots as may be desirous of purchasing them at the contract rates for the demarcation of their own properties.

132. A Proverthy Subordinate will be in charge of the Depots whose duty it will be to examine the stones as they are delivered by contractors and pass such as are of the size and description according to samples.

133. The stones wanted for Government purposes shall be supplied on indents given by the Demarcator according to prescribed Form and the charges of conveying them to the places indicated in the indents will be defrayed by the Proverthycar from public funds deposited with him under Government orders.

134. The stones for Government purposes will include village and division boundary station stones and offsets which have to be planted where no private properties exist and field stones for marking Government gardens and other properties of the class mentioned in Para 85 Exception II.

135. When stones have to be supplied from Government stores the cost of which is chargeable to private individuals under section V of Regulation III of 1058 separate indents will be necessary.

136. Indents for stones must be sent in duplicate.

137. The person in charge of the Depot will enter the number supplied in both copies of the indent and return one to the Demarcator who will then sign the receipt form at the foot and forward the indent to the Central Office with his Weekly Report.

138. Where any charges for cooly labor have to be incurred for planting the stones, the Demarcator shall send a requisition to the Proverthicar who will meet the same or otherwise arrange for the planting of the stones.

139. In case any charges are incurred for cooly labor, the Proverthicar shall send a Bill under his signature to the Demarcator who will counter-sign and forward it to the office through the Supervisor.

140. A duplicate copy of the Bill shall be kept on the Proverthy records.

141. At the end of each month, the Proverthicar shall send all the indents received by the Depot official and Bills for cooly charges incurred during the month through the Taluq Cutcherry to the Settlement Office with a statement of the number of stones in hand.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules framed under sections 8, 14, 16, 48 *and* 53 *of the Travancore Stamp Regulation have received the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah and are published for general information.*

Chapter I. Preliminary.

Date of operation.

1. These rules shall come into force in Travancore on the $\frac{\text{1st Vykasi 1059.}}{\text{12th May 1884.}}$

Import of words and expressions.

2. All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Travancore Stamp Regulation shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Regulation.

Kinds of stamps to be used.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, namely:—

(a) Impressed stamps—including Impressed sheets—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Impressed Labels,—to be affixed and impressed as directed in chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Chapter II. of Impressed Sheets.

Instruments to be written on impressed sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty may be written on Impressed sheets and, except as provided by section nine of the said Regulation and by these Rules, shall be so written.

How to be written when two or more sheets are used to make up the duty.

5. (a) When two or more Impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

How, when one sheet does not suffice to write the instrument.

(b) When a single sheet is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on that sheet which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument: provided that in every such case the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

Chapter III. Of Impressed Labels.

How to indicate payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore.

6. (a) The payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in Travancore shall be indicated by impressed labels.

Impressed labels to be affixed and stamped by proper officer.

(b) The Dewan or such officer as he may authorise for the purpose shall, upon any such instrument being brought to him and application being made to him for the purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine and also stamp or write on the face of the label

or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

Further procedure when the duty comes to 5 Rs. and more.

(c) When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees and upwards, the Dewan or such officer as aforesaid shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

Procedure when such dutiable instruments are taken to Division Peishcar.

(d) When any such instrument is taken to the Division Peishcar under section 16 of the Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall send the instrument to the Dewan, remitting at the same time the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and the Dewan or other officer aforesaid shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this rule and return the same to the Division Peishcar for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER IV. ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Instruments to be stamped with adhesive stamps

7. Bills of exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Different kinds of adhesive stamps.

8. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows:—

(a) Bills of exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of Travancore, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers by endorsement of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) Notarial Acts, with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps.

CHAPTER V. MISCELLANEOUS.

How duty paid on one instrument is denoted in another under section 14.

9. When it is necessary under section fourteen of the said Regulation to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Division Peishcar or the registering officer on the former instrument.

Payment under section 28 to be in cash.

10. Every payment made under section twenty-eight of the said Regulation shall be made in cash.

Procedure to be adopted by the Division Peishcar on claims for refund or renewal.

11. The Division Peishcar may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under chapter VI of the said Regulation, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Division Peishcar may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th March 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

RULES

Issued and published by the Dewan under Sections 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Ex-Officio Vendors and Licensed Vendors.

1. The Huzur Treasurer, the Head Sumprethi of each Taluq and such other officers as the Dewan may from time to time appoint shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Dewan or other officer empowered by him to grant licenses shall be *licensed* vendors.

What stamps they shall vend.

2. *Ex-officio* vendors shall sell stamps of all values to all applicants: provided that the Huzur Treasurer will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any persons except licensed vendors. *Licensed* vendors shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

License.

3. Every license shall be in the following form. It shall be signed by the authority granting it and be revocable by him:—

"I, A. B. Dewan do hereby license D to vend all stamps prescribed by the Travancore Stamp Regulation not exceeding Rs. 50 each in value (or certain specified descriptions of stamps only) at E, in the Taluq of F in the——Division." Before the license is issued the licensee must execute an agreement in the following form:—

Agreement by licensee.

"I, A. B. in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Dewan of Travancore do hereby bind myself to His Highness' Government in the sum of Rs. 200 to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Dewan may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days except authorized holidays, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Dewan from time to time, to allow any person duly authorized by the Dewan at all times to inspect my accounts, books and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

Rates of discount to licensed Vendors.

4. The following rates of discount will be allowed to licensed vendors on their purchases:—

(a) 6¼ per cent on purchases of one anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 rupees,

(b) 5 per cent on purchases of stamps of the individual value of 5 Rs. and under, (except one anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rs. and

(c) 3 per cent on purchases of stamps of greater value than 5 Rs. each, but not greater than 50 rupees each.

Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Dewan or any officer authorized by him for the purpose may call for tenders stating the rate of discount for which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

No discount in certain cases.

5. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself nor on any lesser quantity

purchased than that prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

Ex-Officio Vendors not entitled to discount.

6. No *ex-officio* vendor shall be entitled to any discount on his sales, nor to purchase stamps at a discount.

Licensee's place of vend to be indicated by sign-board.

7. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and the Vernacular language of the place. He shall also have in the place of vend the Regulation and the Schedule referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

Particulars of sale to be endorsed on Stamp paper and entered in Register I.

Punishment for false entries.

8. Every *Ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells the serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser the purpose for which it is purchased, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in form I. annexed to these rules. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, will render himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code as adopted by Regulation II of 1056.

No endorsement on adhesive stamps.

Serial number how and in what cases given.

9. The endorsement required by the last preceding Rule shall be made on all stamped papers sold except adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the Malabar year and end with the last. When an ex-officio vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement but a register of sales will be kept in Form II.

All sales to be entered in Registers I and II and totalled.

10. Whether in Register I or II, entries must be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor take a stamp from the stock for his own private use it must be considered a sale and entered in the book all the same. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in the proper column. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

Vendors not to delay applicants.

11. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in British or Travancore currency.

Discontinued stamps not to be sold.

12. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by the Dewan to be discontinued.

Stamps to be delivered on demand of proper authority.

13. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Dewan or other officer duly authorized by the Dewan for the purpose, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession

and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

14. *Ex-officio* vendors shall indent* on the Dewan or such officer as he may appoint once at the beginning of each Malabar month and oftener, if necessary, for such stamps as may be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The head Sumprethi must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Treasury. The Tahsildar will make a monthly examination of the stock and accounts and certify that he has done so in Form V. When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the stamp accounts and in the Taluq and Huzur accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

* In Form VII.

Ex-Officio Vendors to indent for stamps monthly.

Monthly examination of stock by the Tahsildar.

15. Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Dewan or other officer authorized for the purpose may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

Licensed vendor to have a supply always ready.

Special license in case of his death, &c.

16. The following accounts shall be kept by all ex-officio and licensed vendors.

Forms of accounts and returns.

FORM III. A STOCK BOOK.

In this will be entered all stamps as they are received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up such receipts and enter in one line the total for the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from Form IV. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month.

FORM IV. OR ABSTRACT OF DAILY SALES.

In the first column the denominations of stamp sold should be shown, each day's sales will be totalled at the close of the day and the month's sales at the end of the month.

FORM V. OR MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF STAMPS RECEIVED AND SOLD.

This will be prepared by all ex-officio and licensed vendors and submitted to the Dewan at the beginning of each month.

FORM VI. OR MONTHLY RETURN OF DISCOUNT PAID TO LICENSED VENDORS.

This will be submitted by *ex-officio* vendors only and will show the value of stamps sold, and the discount paid to licensed vendors in each month.

Books containing these forms will be issued to ex officio and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is certified on the first page under his signature. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Dewan.

Issue of books of forms.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th April 1884.

FORM No. I.

Daily account of sales of stamps, during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Serial No.	Name of the party to whom sold.	Purpose for which it is purchased.	Description of stamps.	Number.	Value.		Total of each day.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
							Rs.	A.	Rs.	As.
1059 Vycausi.	1st	1	Ramen Narayanen Poothenvedoo, Challay Trevandrum Ryot ...	For an Otti deed by Ramen Narayanen to Krishnen Pudmanaben for Rs. 500...	5 Rs. impressed sheet ...	1	5	...	...	...
„	„	2	Siven Soobramanian Merchant, Challay Trevandrum	For a Pattom deed by Thanoo Iyen of Karamanay to Joseph Pinto Tycaud for Rs. 150 for 3 years...	1 Do. Do.	1	1	...		
									6	...
„	5th	3	Madaven Madaven, clerk Huzur Jemabanthy	For sale deed by Vasudaven Govindan Potti of Thiroovellah to Keshaven Potti Vencataswaren Potti of Trevandrum for Rs. 50..	8 Annas Do.	1	...	8		
„	5th	...	... ...	... ...	1 anna Receipt Label ...	5	...	5		
			So on up the end of the month						...	13

N. B. In the case of adhesive labels, columns 2, 3 and 4 need not be entered.

(Signature)

Vendor.

FORM No. II.

Daily account of sales of stamps to licensed vendors during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Name and address of the Vendor.	Description of stamps sold.	Number.	Value.		Total value of stamps sold to each vendor.		Discount paid. 6¼ per cent			5 per cent.			3 per cent.			Total discount paid.			Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9			10			11
1059.					Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Vycausi.	1st	Narayana Pillay Vendor Challay Trevandrum.	1 Anna Receipt Labels......	200	12	8			...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...				
			2 Annas Impressed sheets.	100	12	8			...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...				
			4 Do. Do ...	50	12	8			...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...				
			8 Do. Do. ...	50	25	...			...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...				
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...				
			2 Rupees Do ...	50	100	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...				
			6 Do. Do. ...	30	180	...	442	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	18	9	6	
„	„	Mathaven Pillay Vendor Cantonment Trevandrum	1 Anna Receipt Labels ...	100	6	4			...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...				
			2 Annas Impressed sheets.	50	6	4			...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..				
			4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	8			...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...				
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...				
			6 Rupees Do. ...	50	300	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	15	5	3	
		So on up to the end of the month.					867	8	1	2	9	18	7	...	14	5	...	33	14	9	

(Signature)

Ex-Officio Vendor.

FORM No. III.

Stock Book of Stamps for the Month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Particulars.	Impressed Sheets. 2 As.	3 As.	4 As.	8 As.	1 Re.	2 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6 Rs.	7 Rs.	8 Rs.	9 Rs.	10 Rs.	12 Rs.	15 Rs.	20 Rs.	Adhesive labels. 1 A.	2 As.	3 As.	4 As.	Total No.	Total Value. Rs.	As.	P.
1059 Vycausi.	1st	Balance Brought forward ...	50	...	80	20	10	8	6	1	2	3	...	..	4	1	...	2	100	50	25	25	387	239	11	...
		Received from the Huzur ..	...	25	...	10	10	4	6	10	6	...	6	6	12	12	12	10	200	50	40	40	459	919	15	...
		Do. ,, Do. ...	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	72	220	...	...
		So on up to the end of the Month																								
		Total......	50	25	80	50	40	32	12	11	8	3	6	6	22	13	18	12	300	100	65	65	918	1,379	10	..
		Sold in the Month......	35	20	51	4	32	30	10	9	...	...	3	3	16	13	17	10	250	20	10	12	545	1,044	14	...
		Balance......	15	5	29	46	8	2	2	2	8	3	3	3	6	...	1	2	50	80	55	53	373	334	12	...

(Signature.) Vendor.

FORM No. IV.

Abstract of daily sales for the Month of Vycausi 1059.

Description of Stamps.	Number sold. 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	Total No.	Value. Rs.	As.
IMPRESSED SHEETS.																																	
2 Annas Paper	4	8			...	16	...	20	40	4	8	16	50	...	...	8	...	..	8	4	2	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	24	...
4 Do. Do.	2	20	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	10	20	...	8	...	12	...	4	..	...	2	1	1	6	10	12	12	10	2	156	39	...
8 Do. Do.	...	...	...	4	8	20	...	30	...	1	40	...	...	8	6	...	...	2	8	10	16	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	162	81	...
1 Rupee Do.	..	...	2	...	3	6	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		...	2	2	...	...	37	37	...
2 Rupees Do. and so on	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	57	114	...
Total......	10	28	2	16	11	50	2	54	52	7	64	26	78	8	18	10	16	5	20	16	18	9	5	10	14	11	14	14	11	5	604	295	...
ADHESIVE LABELS.																																	
1 Anna Stamp	20	...	...	40	...	..	...		...	30	...	...	...	...	.	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	130	8	2
2 Do. Do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...		8	6	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	6	4
4 Do. Do.	...	..	..	...	3	...	...	2	...		1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	...	5	...	31	7	12
Total......	20	...	2	40	3	...	4	2	...	30	9	...	11	...	...	24	13	6		1	6	2	8	3	8	6	2	...	11		211	22	2

(Signature.) Vendor.

FORM No. V.

Return of Stamps received and sold by *for the Month of Vycausi* 1059.

Particulars.	Balance brought forward.			Received in the Month.			Total.			Sold in the Month.			Balance.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
1	2			3			4			5			6		
IMPRESSED SHEETS.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
4 Annas	10	2	8	20	5	...	30	7	8	20	5	...	10	2	8
8 Do.	8	4	...	30	15	...	38	19	...	30	15	...	8	4	...
1 Rupee	12	12	...	50	50	...	62	62	...	60	60	...	2	2	...
2 Rupees	6	12	...	10	20	...	16	32	...	10	20	...	6	12	...
Total.........	36	30	8	110	90	...	146	120	8	120	100	...	26	20	8
ADHESIVE LABELS.															
1 Anna	100	6	4	200	12	8	300	18	12	250	15	10	50	3	2
2 Do.	10	1	4	100	12	8	110	13	12	100	12	8	10	1	4
4 Do.	20	5	...	100	25	...	120	30	...	100	25	...	20	5	...
Total.........	130	12	8	400	50	...	530	62	8	450	53	2	80	9	6

Date Signature

Ex-Officio Vendor

I hereby certify that I have examined the stock of stamps in the Treasury and found the balance above shown to be correct.

Signature

Tahsildar.

N. B. A similar certificate to be furnished regarding the stock in the hands of licensed vendors by the officer appointed to examine the same.

FORM No. VI.

Return of discount paid to licensed Vendors in the month of Vycausi 1059.

Name of Vendor.	Value of stamps sold @ 6¼ per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 5 per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @3 per cent.		Discount.			Total value of stamps.		Total amount of discount.		
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.
Krishna Pillay Licensed Vendor, Challay, Trevandrum	190	...	6	4	...	250	...	12	8	..	300	..	9	..	..	650	..	27	12	..
Narayana Iyen, Licensed Vendor, Cantonment Trevandrum	200	...	12	8	...	150	...	7	8	..	200	..	6	..	..	550	..	26	..	..
Total......	300	...	18	12	...	400	..	20	..	..	500	..	15	..	..	1,200	..	53	12	..

Date (Signature) (Signature)

Ex-Officio Vendor Tahsildar

FORM NO. VII.

Indent for Stamps on the Huzur Cutcherry by dated

Quantity in Store.					Quantity and value of Stamps required.					Quantity Supplied.				
Description.	No.	Value.			Description.	No.	Value.			Description.	No.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Impressed Sheets.														
2 Annas	20	2	8	..	2 Annas	200	25	..	..	2 Annas	200	25	..	..
4 Annas	16	4	..	..	4 Annas	200	50	..	..	4 Annas	100	25	..	..
8 Annas	10	5	..	..	8 Annas	200	100	..	..	8 Annas	100	50	..	..
1 Rupee	21	21	..	..	1 Rupee	150	150	..	..	1 Rupee	100	100	..	..
2 Rupees	12	24	..	..	2 Rupees	100	200	..	..	2 Rupees..	50	100	..	..
4 Rupees	5	20	..	..	4 Rupees	100	400	..	..	4 Rupees..	50	200	..	..
10 Rupees...	3	30	..	..	10 Rupees	100	1,000	..	..	10 Rupees...	20	200	..	..
50 Rupees...	...	..	..	..	50 Rupees..	5	250	...	..	50 Rupees..	4	200	..	..
Adhesive Labels.														
1 Anna	30	1	14	..	1 Anna	1,000	62	8	..	Anna	500	31	4	..
2 Annas	18	2	4	..	2 Annas	500	62	8	..	2 Annas	300	37	8	..
4 Annas	20	5	..	..	4 Annas	250	62	8	..	4 Annas	200	50	..	..
Total......	155	115	10	..		2,805	2,362	8	..		1,624	1,018	12	..

(Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL RATES &c.,

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID POSTAGE RATES.

Post-Cards.	Letters.			Ordinary Newspapers and Book and Pattern packets.		Privileged Newspapers.			Parcels.		
Each.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Exceeding 3 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.
¼	½	1	1	½	½	¼	½	½	4	8	4

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or book or pattern packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter, or book or pattern packet—double the deficiency.

For an insufficiently paid or an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate. (Partial prepayment of ordinary parcels cannot be recognised.)

SPECIAL RATES FOR REGISTRATION &c.

	Annas
Registration Fee, to be prepaid by *stamps*—	
Each article	2
Acknowledgment of Receipt from Addressee, to be prepaid by *stamps* in the case of Registered Letters, and in *cash* in the case of Parcels	1
Insurance Fee, to be prepaid by *stamps* in the case of Letters and in *cash* in the case of Parcels—	
When the value certified does not exceed Rs. 50	2
Ditto ditto ditto ... ,, 100	4
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof...	4
Value-payable Commission (deducted from amount paid to sender)—	
When the value does not exceed ...Rs. 10	2
Ditto ditto ... ... ,, 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof ...	4
Money Order Commission, to be prepaid in *cash*—	
On sums not exceeding ... ...Rs. 10	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding... ... ... ,, 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof ...	4
Certificate of Posting, to be prepaid by *stamps* on the form presented.—	
Each article	¼

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

HEAVY TYPE DENOTES COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT.

Certificate of posting—for each article ½ anna

Registration is available for a prepaid article of any class addressed to a Union Country (but see exceptions in list below), and in some cases for prepaid letters (but letters only) addressed to Non-Union Countries; the registration fee (to be prepaid by stamps) is 2 ans. in all cases.

The acknowledgment fee (to be prepaid by stamps), for registered articles addressed to Union Countries, is two annas. For articles addressed to Non-Union Countries acknowledgments cannot be obtained.

Prepayment of Newspapers, sent at Newspaper rates, is compulsory. Legal or commercial documents addressed to Union Countries must be prepaid to the extent of two annas at least, and printed papers, books and samples to the extent of one anna, or they will not be forwarded (unless addressed to the United Kingdom).

	Maximum. Size.	Weight	
Samples	8×4×2 inches	8 oz..	Except for the United Kingdom, Australasian or Cape Colonies to which the limit is 5 lbs.
Printed Papers, Legal or Commercial Documents	2×1×1 feet	4 lb. 6 oz.	

	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each Post-card.	Printed Papers including Books &c. Each Newspaper per 4 oz.	Each Packet per 2 oz.	Legal and Commercial Documents. Each Packet. Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples Each Packet. Per 2 oz.
	Ans	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.
To the United Kingdom, *viâ Brindisi*	4½	1½	**1½**	1½	3	1½	1¼
To any other Union Country (see list at foot) *viâ Brindisi* through the United Kingdom...	**4½**	1½	**1½**	1¼	3	1½	1¼
Ditto (except Ceylon and Persia) when sent by any other route	3	1½	**1**	1	2	1	1
Ceylon, by *French Packet* through *Colombo* or by *P. & O. Steamer*	3	1½	**1**	1	2	1	1
Do. by *Indian Packet* or *Land Post* (no Book or other Packets sent by Land Post)	**2**	**1½**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Persia	2	1½	**1**	1	2	1	1
Australasian Colonies *(Non-Union)*...	6	...	**1**	1½	3	1½	1¼
Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, Natal *(Non-Union viâ Brindisi)* through the United Kingdom ...	9	...	**2**	2	4	2	2
Delagoa Bay (*Non-Union*) *viâ Aden* and *Zanzibar*...	8	...	**1**	1½	3	1½	1¼
To the United Kingdom *viâ Brndisi*, Soldiers' and Seamen's letters only	**1¼**	...	...	...	...	...	...
To the United Kingdom by *P. & O. Steamer*, Soldier's and Seamens' letters only	**¾**	...	...	...	...	...	...

List of Union Countries.

Aden.	Guiana.	Peru.
Argentine Republic.	Hawai.	Portugal.
Austria.	Hayti.	Portuguese Colonies.
Belgium.	Heligoland.	Roumania.
* Berbera.	Hodeida.	Russia.
Bermuda.	Holand.	St. Domingo.
Brazil.	Honduras.	Salvador.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Servia.
Canada.	India.	Seychelles.
Ceylon.	Italy.	*Souakim.
Chili.	Japan.	Spain.
China.	Jedda.	Spanish Colonies.
Costa Rica.	Labuan.	Straits Settlements.
Cyprus.	Liberia.	Sweden.
Danish Colonies.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Malta.	*Tadjoura.
Dutch Colonies.	*Massowa.	Turkey.
Ecuador.	Mauritius.	United Kingdom.
Egypt.	*Mecca.	United States of America.
Falkland Islands.	Mexico.	United States of Colombia.
France.	*Mocha.	United States of Venezuela
French Colonies.	Montenegro.	Uraguay.
Germany.	Newfoundland.	West Coast of Africa.
Gibraltar.	Nicaragua.	West Indies.
Gold Coast.	Norway.	Zanzibar.
Greece.	Paraguay.	*Zeyla.
Guatemala.	Persia.	

* Regarded as Union places, but no registration available.

GENERAL.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.—The hours during which the Post Office is open to the public for the transaction of business are given below:—

For disposal of references and applications	From 8 to 9 A. M., & from noon to 5 P. M.
„ registration	From 8 to 9 A. M., & from noon to 5. P. M., Unless otherwise notified.
„ insurance	
„ posting parcels...	
„ posting value-payable articles ...	
„ granting certificates of posting ...	
„ the issue and payment of money orders	From noon to 4 P. M. unless otherwise notified.
„ Savings Bank business	
„ sale of Postal Notes	
„ sale of Stock Notes	

SPECIAL HOURS LOCALLY NOTIFIED.—Special hours of business, the hours for closing mails and for the delivery of mails, are notified at every Post office in a conspicuous place.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAYS.—On Sundays and on the following Post Office holidays, New year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, the Post Office will not be open for disposal of references and applications, for the purposes of registration or insurance, for the receipt of parcels or value-payable articles, for granting certificates of posting, for the issue or payment of money orders, for the transaction of Savings Bank business or for the sale of Postal

Notes or Stock Notes. On these days postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards will not be available to the public unless the last day for closing the mail for Europe should fall on a Sunday or on any of the Post Office holidays.

Responsibility of the Indian Post Office.—The Indian Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in the case of any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the misdelivery, missending or non-delivery of any letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel. It is also exempted from responsibility for any injury which the contents of any letter, packet or parcel may sustain during its transmission through the post. In the case of insured articles however, the Indian Post Office is responsible for their safe transmission under certain conditions which will be found stated in the Postal Guide.

Post Office Receipts.—A receipt will be given by the Post Office for every parcel or registered, or value-payable, article presented at the office window during the prescribed hours. This receipt will be given, when desired, in a sender's book, provided that the book is presented at the same time as the article with the address on the article written into it. In this case, however, a separate printed form of receipt will not be given. If several articles of the same class are presented at the same time on the part of the same sender, and bearing the same address, a single receipt, including all the articles, will be given, unless the sender demands a separate receipt for each article.

Special Postal Acknowledgments.—The object of the Post Office in undertaking to obtain special acknowledgments is to afford the public an assurance on the part of the Post Office that the articles, for which these acknowledgments can be obtained, have reached the addressees.

Articles for which Special Acknowledgments can be obtained.—The articles for which acknowledgments can be obtained are registered letters and packets, and ordinary parcels. In the case of insured articles the Post Office always obtains an acknowledgment from the addressee for the sender.

Postal Acknowledgment Fee.—The fee for a special acknowledgment is one anna. It must be prepaid by postage stamps in the case of registered letters and packets, and in cash in the case of parcels.

POST-CARDS.

Special Rules as to Address, &c., of Post-cards.—Nothing except the address may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the face or stamped side of a post-card. No paper or other article may be attached to the card, and it may not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, though there is no objection to the stamp being perforated with initials for the prevention of theft. As an exception to this rule receipt or other adhesive stamps may be affixed to the back, or blank side, of *inland* post-cards.

Penalty for Breach of Rules.—If any of the above rules should be infringed with regard to a post-card, it will be taxed on delivery with half an anna.

BOOK-PACKETS.

What a Book Packet may contain.—A book packet may contain:—

(*a*) Any quantity of blank paper, parchment or card-board.

(*b*) Books, whether blank or printed; newspapers and publications of all kinds; engravings, photographs, drawings,

plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto.

(*c*) And generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed on paper, parchment or card-board.

With the above articles may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph book, card plates in the case of visiting cards, &c. But no written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed with these articles or written upon them: this however does not exclude inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given.

(*d*) Business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, &c.

(*e*) Manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication. Manuscript sent to a newspaper for publication may also be sent as a book-packet even when it has the form and character of personal correspondence.

With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, &c.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE.—A book packet may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; there is no express limit as to weight.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—A book packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents.

PATTERN PACKETS.

CONTENTS OF PATTERN PACKETS.—Pattern Packets may only contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which must not possess any saleable value.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The size of a pattern packet must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and in weight it must not exceed forty tolas

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—A pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents. An exception to this rule is made in favor of samples of seeds, drugs, and other articles which cannot be sent in open covers: such samples may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, so long as they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened. They may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

PARCELS.

CONDITIONS AS TO WEIGHT AND SIZE OF PARCELS.—A parcel must not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight, and it must not be of a kind which owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other cause, cannot be carried without serious inconvenience or risk.

CONTENTS OF PARCELS.—Anything may be sent in a parcel excepting articles the transmission of which is prohibited; and any parcel may contain one written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication but no more than one.

REGISTRATION.

POSTAL ARTICLES WHICH CAN BE REGISTERED.—Any letter, post-card, book packet or pattern packet, can be registered, for transmission by the Inland post. Parcels cannot be registered, as they are forwarded, in any case, under the same precautions as registered articles.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH SUCH ARTICLES CAN BE REGISTERED.—The postal articles enumerated above can be registered at any Post Office for transmission to any other Post Office.

MANNER OF REGISTERING.—Postal articles which the sender wishes to have registered must be presented at the Post Office window for registration.

PREPAYMENT OF REGISTRATION FEE AND POSTAGE COMPULSORY.—The postage and registration fee must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the postal article intended for registration. The registration fee is two annas for each postal article registered.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS ON COVER.—The sender of a registered article is recommended to write his name and address on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, so that the article, in case of non-delivery, may be returned to him *unopened and without delay.*

CASES IN WHICH REGISTRATION IS COMPULSORY.—Articles containing currency notes or a part of a currency note *must be registered*, and if any such article be found unregistered at any stage of its passage through the post, it will be registered, and a *double* registration fee charged on delivery, in addition to any other postage which may be due. The same procedure will be followed in the case of any article which manifestly contains a postage stamp or other stamp or label, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bank post bill, bill of exchange or the like.

INSURANCE.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH ARTICLES CAN BE INSURED.—Registered letters, value pay-able registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured at all Post Offices named in the list at the end of the Postal Guide, with the exception of those marked ¶ ¶; but insurance can only be partial in the case of Post Offices distinguished in that list by the sign ¶.

INSURANCE FEES.—The charge for insurance is as follows:—

When the value insured does not exceed......Rs. 50 As. 2
When it exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed. ,, 100 ,, 4

and 4 annas for every additional rupees 100 or fraction thereof.

Partially insured articles will be charged only half the above rates.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—The cover of an insured letter must be of strong paper, or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed (with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. As an additional precaution (if the contents admit of it), a thread should be passed through the cover and its contents and tied the knot being placed under the central seal. An insured parcel must be securely packed in cloth or tin, and if it is packed in cloth, it must bear seals at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing.

PREPAYMENT OF INSURANCE FEE AND POSTAGE.—The prepayment of all charges on insured articles (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee on letters, and postage and insurance fee on parcels) is compulsory. Prepayment must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS.—Articles not properly packed or not fully prepaid, or not accompanied by a declaration, will not be insured.

MANNER OF INSURING AND DECLARATION.—Articles intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the Post Office accompanied by a declaration of the value and contents. Forms of declaration, similar to specimen given below, can be obtained, *gratis*, from the Post Office.

Specimen of Declaration.

The accompanying letter (or parcel)
addressed to
Major G. H. Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra.
Contains the articles detailed herein, of the aggregate value of rupees (in words) *Two hundred and seventeen* (217) As.—...
Signature of sender,
Henry Wood,
Agra.
Dated 1st April 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS.						
Government Currency Notes.				Other Articles.		
Serial.		General No.	Value.	Description	Value	
Letter.	No.					
E	12	20,466	100	1 Silver Locket.	Rs. 17	A 0
M	16	10,293	100			

Number to be filled in by the Post Office. ——— D. O.

CASES IN WHICH INSURANCE IS COMPULSORY.—Coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels can be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES. WHAT THEY ARE.—Value-payable articles are articles with regard to which the Post Office undertakes to recover from the addressee on delivery a specified sum of money fixed by the sender, and to remit this sum, minus a commission, to the sender. Registered letters, parcels and registered book packets may be sent as value-payable articles, provided that the amount to be recovered on any such article is not less than 4 annas nor more than Rs. 600, and that it does not contain a fraction of an anna.

POST OFFICES FROM AND TO WHICH THEY MAY BE SENT.—Value-payable articles can be posted at any Post Office that is a Money Order Office (except Aden and Zanzibar) for transmission to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office (except Aden and Zanzibar). All Post Offices that are Money Order Offices are distinguished in the list of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide by the letters "M.O." opposite their names.

MANNER OF POSTING.—Value-payable articles must be presented at the office of posting with a statement, in the prescribed printed form shewing the amount to be recovered from the addressee on delivery. Copies of this form can be obtained *gratis*, at the Post Office.

MANNER OF DELIVERY.—Intimation of the arrival of a value-payable article will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee with a

form of receipt to be signed by him. Value-payable articles will be delivered at the Post Office to the addressees on payment of the amount entered in the intimation, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation of the signed receipt.

MANNER OF PAYMENT TO SENDER.—The amount when recovered from the addressee will be paid to the sender, by means of a money order, minus a commission calculated at the following rate:—

	Annas.
If the value does not exceed Rs. 10	2
If it exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed Rs. 25...	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction of Rs. 25...	4

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH PARCELS CAN BE POSTED.—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the countries named below:—

Aden.	China (British Offices).	Holland (Netherlands).	Straits Settlements.
Austria.	Denmark.		Sweden.
Belgium.	France.	Hungary.	Switzerland.
Ceylon.	Germany.	Norway.	United Kingdom.

POSTAGE ON PARCELS.—The postage on parcels is eight annas for every pound or fraction of a pound. The postage must be paid *in cash* and prepayment is compulsory.

UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PAID PARCELS.—Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels will not be forwarded from India.

CONTENTS OF PARCELS.—Anything may be sent in a foreign parcel except opium, liquids, or substances of a dangerous, damaging or offensive nature, such as gunpowder, glass, &c., the transmission of which is forbidden. Parcels addressed to the Straits may not contain specie.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT OF PARCELS.—A parcel may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, nor may it measure *less* than three inches in length by two inches in width and two inches in depth; and it may not exceed fifty pounds in weight (39 tolas are reckoned as equal to 1 pound.)

CONDITIONS AS TO VALUE OF PARCELS.—Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom or Ceylon may not exceed £50 in value: in the case of parcels addressed to other countries served by the Foreign Parcel Post no special rule as to value is laid down.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—Parcels should be securely packed; the public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers, or covers likely to be detached in transit. Heavy articles are sometimes forwarded with only a paper covering insecurely fastened with twine: friction during transit destroys this covering and damage or loss ensues. A stout covering of cloth sewn at the edges, or boxes of wood or tin, are recommended for parcels likely to suffer from pressure. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

ADDRESSES ON PARCELS.—DECLARATION OF CONTENTS AND VALUE.—Every parcel must bear the name and full address of the person for whom it is intended, and must be accompanied by a separate paper bearing the *address* of the parcel to which it relates, and a declaration of its *contents* and *value*, as well as the signature and address of the sender. The value must in all cases be stated in British *sterling* money. A specimen of the form of the declaration required is given in the margin.*

* *Specimen form of declaration.*

This parcel addressed to—
Thomas B. Smith.
114, Piccadilly,
London.

Contains—	Value. £ s. d.
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth.........	2 0 0
1 Rampore Chudder	2 10 0
Total.........	4 10 0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.
(Signed) A. R. ROBINSON.
Amritsar.

This declaration must be tendered by the sender with each parcel, at the time of posting.

PARCELS AND DECLARATIONS TO BE ENCLOSED IN AN OUTER COVER.—Foreign parcels containing coin, bullion, precious stones and jewels, must be partially insured—at the rate of one anna for rupees 50: 2 annas for rupees 100 and 2 annas for every additional rupees 100 or fraction thereof. The partial insurance is intended to cover all risks during transit to the port of embarkation. Such parcels must be packed and sealed in the manner prescribed for insured parcels in the Postal Guide.

MONEY ORDERS.

POST OFFICES AUTHORIZED TO DEAL WITH MONEY ORDERS.—All Post Offices that are authorized to issue or pay money orders are distinguished in the list of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide, by the letters "M. O." against their names.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The commission charged on the issue of money orders is as shown in the margin.*

	Rs.	Rs.	A.
* On sums not exceeding	10	0	2
„ exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding	25	0	4
„ „ „ 25 „ „	50	0	8
„ „ „ 50 „ „	75	0	12
„ „ „ 75 „ „	100	1	0
„ „ „ 100 „ „	125	1	4
„ „ „ 125 „ „	150	1	8

LIMIT OF VALUE AND NUMBER OF MONEY ORDERS.—The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna. The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

APPLICATIONS FOR MONEY ORDERS.—Applications for money orders must be written on one of the printed forms supplied *gratis*, by the Post Office. A separate application must be made out for each money order required.

ENTRIES IN APPLICATION.—The name of only one person may be entered in the application as remitter, and the name of only one person as payee, except in the case of firms, &c., whose usual designation must be given. All entries in the application must be written legibly and as completely as possible.

POST-CARDS MAY BE ATTACHED TO APPLICATION.—The remitter of a money order may attach to his application a post-card, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the money order: the post-card should bear the name and address of the payee on the appropriate side the reverse side being available for any instructions or communication desired to be conveyed to the payee.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ORDERS.—A remitter has nothing to do with transmission of the money order applied for by him, the Post Office undertaking the entire work of transmitting the money order. All that a remitter has to do after receiving a receipt for his application, is to await the receipt of an acknowledgment of delivery of the money order, or to represent to the Post Office any undue delay in the receipt of his acknowledgment.

CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, AND MAURITIUS MONEY ORDERS.—The foregoing rules apply generally to money orders drawn upon Ceylon, China, Japan, the Straits, and Mauritius, but no post-card may be attached to applications for such orders.

PEOPLE'S LIB
NO. ____

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

* Belgium.	Queensland.
Canada.	South Australia.
Denmark.	Switzerland.
Germany.	Tasmania.
Heligoland.	United Kingdom.
Holland.	United States of America.
Italy.	Victoria.
Luxembourg.	Western Australia.
New South Wales.	

Foreign Money Orders.—Foreign money orders are money orders exchanged between India and the countries named in the margin.*

Rates of Commission.—The rates of commission are as follows:—

For Orders drawn upon the following countries, viz Belgium Denmark, Germany, Heligoland, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

	Rs.	A.		Rs	A.
On sums not exceeding £2 ...	0	4	Exceeding £10 & not exceeding £12.	1	4
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £ 5...	0	8	„ £12 „ „ £15.	1	8
„ £5 „ „ £ 7...	0	12	„ £15 „ „ £17.	1	12
„ £7 „ „ £10...	1	0	„ £17 „ „ £20.	2	0

For Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the United States of America or Canada.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £ 7	1	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5......	1	0	„ £7 „ „ £10	2	0

Limits of Value and Number of Money Orders.—The amount of a foreign money order must be expressed in British (*sterling*) money and may not exceed £10 if payable in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America or Tasmania. or £20 if payable in any other country mentioned above. No money order may contain a fraction of a penny, and no remitter will be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

Remittter to inform Payee of his Name.—It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order *to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application.* The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

Schedules showing the Rates of Exchange.—For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all Head Post Offices will be supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and will receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any Head Post Office.

INDIA POSTAL NOTES.

Note.—The following rules regarding Postal Notes *will not come into force until the* 1st *January* 1883.

Definition of term "Postal Note.—A "Postal Note" is a note granted by the Post Office for the payment of a certain sum of money on presentation of the note.

Definition of term "Purchaser."—The "Purchaser" of a postal note is the person who buys it from the Post Office.

Definition of term "Payee."—The "Payee" of a postal note is the person to whom it is payable.

Post Offices authorized to issue Postal Notes.—All Post Offices are authorized to issue postal notes; the notes will always be procurable at a Head Post Office and generally at any Post Office.

Post Offices authorized to Cash Postal Notes.—All Post Offices are authorized to cash postal notes: when a note is presented for payment at a Sub Post Office there may be delay in procuring the money from the Head Post Office.

VALUE AND COST OF POSTAL NOTES.—There are three values of postal notes: each value is printed in a different colour. The cost of each value is shown below:—

Value	*Colours in which printed*	*Cost including Commission.*
Rs. A.		Rs. As. P.
2 8	Black	2 9 0
1 0	Red.	1 0 6
0 8	Blue.	0 8 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PURCHASER.—The purchaser of a postal note should, before parting with it, enter on the reverse the payee's name and address: the purchaser should further keep a record of the number and date of the note and of the name of the Head Post Office of issue, so as to facilitate enquiry in case of loss.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAYEE.—The payee of a postal note must, before payment can be made, sign the receipt on the reverse of the note and enter the name of the Post Office at which the note is to be cashed.

LAPSE AND FORFEITURE.—After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue a postal note will lapse. A lapsed note will, on payment of a second commission, be payable during a further period of three months, at the expiration of which the note will be forfeited.

PAYMENT OF POSTAL NOTES.—If a postal note be cut, defaced, mutilated, or altered, or if any erasure be made, payment will be refused. When once a postal note has been paid to whomsoever it is paid, the Post Office will not be liable to any further claim regarding it.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

WHERE AND WHEN DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE.—Post Office Savings Banks are established at almost all Post Offices that are Money Order Offices (*except those in the Bombay Presidency*), and are open to receive deposits daily, with the exception of Sundays, and Post Office holidays, from noon till 4 P. M.

WHO MAY DEPOSIT—WHAT GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO DO WITH REGARD TO DEPOSITS.—At these Banks any person (man, woman or child) may deposit money. No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas, can be received: no one is allowed (except in the case of Public Accounts) to deposit more than Rs. 500 in all in the year. Government promises to repay the money, with interest, to the person depositing it in his or her own name, whether man, woman or child. Parents and other relatives can also deposit money on behalf of minors, that is of persons who have not completed the age of 18 years, but Government will not pay this money during the minority of the minors to any one except their legal guardians.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS HOW CALCULATED AND PAID.—Interest is allowed, until further orders, at the rate of one pice, or three pies, a month on every complete sum of five rupees. It will be calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of an account between the close of the 4th day and the end of a month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 31st March.

DECLARATION ON MAKING A FIRST DEPOSIT.—On making a first deposit the intending depositor must state his name, occupation and residence: if a native he must also give his father's name and caste. He must then sign the following declaration, or, should he be unable to write, affix his mark or seal to it at the post office in the presence of a witness who will attest it with his signature:—

Form of declaration.

I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Banks Rules have been read $\frac{\text{by me}}{\text{to me,}}$ and that I accept them as binding upon me. I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any post Office Savings Banks.

―――――――――――
Depositor.

DEPOSITOR'S PASS-BOOK—ITS USE AND IMPORTANCE.—A pass book will be given to every depositor free of charge when he makes his first deposit. This book will show, in the Vernacular of the district, or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation and residence. Money cannot be paid in or taken out without the production of this book, and the Post Master will enter in it every sum of money paid in or taken out, strike the balance on each occasion, and sign the entry and stamp it with the office stamp. The depositor must present the Pass-book after the 31st March of each year, in order that the interest due may be added to the principal in the book, and he must always carefully examine the entries made in his book before leaving the office. On no occasion should he allow the Pass-book to remain at the Post Office, unless his account is finally closed. The Pass-book is his private property and must be kept carefully in his own hands. Should he lose the book or allow it to be spoilt, he will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

HOW TO MAKE SUBSEQUENT DEPOSITS—DEPOSITOR AT SUB POST OFFICE ENTITLED TO SPECIAL RECEIPT.—When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time, all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his book at the Post Office. If this money be paid in at a Sub Post Office, the depositor will receive, in addition to the receipt in the book, an acknowledgment by post from the Head Office. If this acknowledgment should not reach him, or if it should have any corrections in it, or should not tally with the entry in the book, he must write to the Post Master at the Head Post Office, the name of which is in his book, and should renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

HOW TO WITHDRAW MONEY.—A depositor may withdraw money once a week, the sum withdrawn must not be less than four annas, or a sum that is not a multiple of four annas. He must make an application on a printed form, which he can obtain at the Post Office. If he can write, he can sign the form and send it to the Post Office with his Pass-book. If he cannot write, he must attend the Post Office and affix his mark or seal to the form, to be attested by the signature of a witness. Payment will then be made to the depositor or to the person presenting the signed application and Pass-book, and his receipt taken, *in all cases without a receipt stamp*, on the order for payment. At a Sub-Post Office payment cannot be made until an order of payment is received from the Head Post Office. The depositor will be told on what day to come for the money, and on that day payment will be made, as above, to the person presenting his Pass-Book. If a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole of his money, he must follow the same procedure.

HOW TO TRANSFER DEPOSITS.—A depositor can transfer his deposit, without charge to any other Post Office that is a Savings Bank. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his Pass-Book at the Post Office, or he can send a written application asking for the transfer with his Pass-Book. The Pass-Book will be retained by the Post Master, and a receipt given to him showing the amount at his

credit. On presenting this receipt at the Post office to which his account is transferred, he will receive a new Pass-book free of charge. A depositor in a District Savings Bank may, by application to the local Treasury, have his account transferred free of charge to any Post Office Savings Bank.

HOW DEPOSITOR CAN OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION.—If any further information be required on any point connected with the Post Office Savings Banks, detailed rules will be found in the Postal Guide or can be seen at any Post Office.

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS BOUND TO SECRECY.—The officers of the post office are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, to any one not belonging to the Postal Department.

INDIA STOCK NOTES.

STOCK NOTES PROCURABLE AT POST OFFICES.—Except within the limits of the Provinces and places noted in the margin, Government Stock Notes for Rs. 12-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 can be purchased direct from any Head Post Office or obtained from a Head Post Office by application at any Sub Post Office. These Stock Notes bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. payable annually at the Treasury.

City of Calcutta.	Punjab.
City of Madras.	Central Provinces.
City of Bombay.	Berars.
North-West Provinces.	Burma.
Oudh.	Native States.

RULES

Regarding the Unjel Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules:-

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 Chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 Chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 annas.

(6) That the Unjel department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two Chackrams the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and Press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Unjel office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and by "letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sirkar Unjel, A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the Head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
On Sircar Service only
To
The Tahsildar,
A. B.
Division Sumprethy.
Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover, must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
Service Bearing
To
A. B.
C. D.
Dewan Peishcar
Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS UNJEL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is 1 Fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by

express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned *to the sender.*

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarwadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan
Unjel Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c. by periodical expresses for the use of the palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 Chackrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chackrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packet may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 Chackrams for the former and 2 Chackrams for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 Chackrams independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c. posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjel master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Unjel peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c. shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other articles must be paid at once on delivery, after which, any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel Stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own author ized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Unjel Master at every station, and after that period, they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders, who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Unjel explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Unjel officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Unjel station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Unjel station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions at the Unjel office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Unjel office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Unjel Master at any station or the person in charge of the Unjel office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

V. RAMIENGAR,

Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th April 1882.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.						
													For distance.					
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Not exceeding 30 miles.		Not exceeding 100 miles.		Exceeding 100 miles.	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.
½ Tola ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	20 Tolas ...	,,	1	,,	2	1	,,
1 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	50 do. ...	,,	2	1	,,	2	,,
2 do. ...	1	,,	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	100 do. ..	1	,,	2	,,	4	,,
3 do. ...	1	2	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	200 do. ..	2	,,	4	,,	8	,,
												300 do. ...	3	,,	6	,,	12	,,
												400 do. ...	4	,,	8	,,	16	,,
												500 do. ..	5	,,	10	,,	20	,,
For every additional Tola..	,,	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ...	,,	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	,,	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas	,,		600 do. ...	6	,,	12	,,	24	,,
						Book packets exceeding 200 Tolahs will be charged at the parcel rates...						Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Unjel Offices.						

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chackrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay		Shencottah	
Poothapandy	Thovalay	Samburvadakarai	Shencottah
Assamboo		Pooliaray	
Soosindram		Sasthancottah	Coonathoor
Mahadanapuram		Adoor	
Cottar	Agasthiswaram	Chavaray	
Nagercoil		Padanayerculangaray	Karnagapally
Vadasery		Kristnapuram	
Pulpanabhapuram	Culkulam	Arepad	Kartigapally
Theroovattar		Kayencoolum	
Eraneal		Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Colachel	Eraneal	Pulickal	
Karingal		Chenganoor	
Coolithooray		Puthanamthattay	Chenganoor
Puthukadai	Velavancode	Manar	
Pattanam		Koniyoor	
Parachalay		Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Neyattungaray	Neyattungaray	Aramoola	
Poovar		Ambalapulay	
Nemum		Poolincoonoo	Ambalapulay
Trevandrum		Alleppey	
Karamanay		Alleppey Peravagay	
Poothenchanthay	Trevandrum	Shertalay	
Pattam		Kalavoor	Shertalay
Calacoottam		Areecootty	
Nedoovangad		Vycome	Vycome
Areanad		Oothyamperoor	
Ponmoodi	Nedoovangad	Paravoor	Paravoor
Pachai		Verapolay	
Vamanapuram		Yettoomanoor	Yettoomanoor
Sherayingeel		Cottayam	Cottayam
Attangal	Sherayiengeel	Kedungoor	
Warkalay		Changanachery	
Nadayara		Kanjerapally	Changanachery
Quilon		Peermade	
Paroor	Quilon	Pala	Meenachell
Quilon Peravagay		Thodoovalay	Thodoovalay
Kottarakaray		Moovattoopulay	Moovattoopulay
Anjel	Kottarakaray	Edapally	
Madathoorakany		Parambavoor	Koonathoonad
Puthanapuram		Alwaye	
Kolathoorpulay	Pathanapuram	Tiroovaloor	Allengad
Valookenparai			
Poonaloor			

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar Transit is a Temporary Establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the pnblic.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Unjel.)

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follows:—
"PASSENGERS."

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare*

* Table I.

2. On payment of the fare, Tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver up to them before leaving the Transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than ten passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than eight in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay ½ of the fare and get a separate Ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that Tickets have been obtained for such persons by misrepresentation, such Tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 8 fares for a Carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor, do. do.

At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit.†

† Table IV.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 Tolas, "free"; all baggage weighing more than 300 Tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes, will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective stations 30 minutes before the departure of the transit.‡

‡ Table IV.

Parcels.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received* and booked at all stations, provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory, that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

* Table III.

24. Charges for parcels,† can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

† Table I.

25. Receipt Notes will be given for all parcels, which notes the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

‡ Table III.

27. The Government undertake to deliver the parcels only at the stations.‡

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement, showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax cloth, leather, or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission ; and it must be distinctly stated in the address, that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods, found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station ; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owner's failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations, are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum. To	Fanams.	Chackrams.		Rates from station to station.	Distance from one place to another.	Fare per passenger Fans.	Fare per passenger Chks.	Remarks.
Miles.						Miles.			
28	Nadayara	2	1	From Alleppey to Cottayam, the distance is 12 miles; passage fare, Fanam 1. (Branch Transit.)	Trevandrum	...	...	...	Thus the total distance of the line is 195 miles, and the fare per passenger for the whole line is Rupees 2.
40	Quilon	3	...		Nadayara	28	2	1	
81	Ambalapulay	6	...		Quilon	12	...	3	
90	Alleppey	6	2		Ambalapulay	41	3	...	
114	Vycome	7	3		Alleppey	9	...	2	
129	Cochin	9	2		Vycome	24	1	1	
154	Caroovoopadantha ...	10	2		Cochin	15	1	3	
175	Trichoor	12	1		Caroovoopadantha ...	25	1	...	
195	Shoranoor	14	...		Trichoor	21	1	3	
					Shoranoor	20	1	3	

TABLE II.

RATES OF PARCELS.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,001 to 12000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch
1 to 50 miles.	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 „ 100 „	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 „ 150 „	1	2	3	...	6	..	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 „ 200 „	2	...	4	..	8	...	16	..	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the Rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

THE TIME WHEN PARCELS CAN BE RECEIVED FOR BOOKING OR CAN BE DELIVERED TO OWNERS AT THE DIFFERENT STATIONS.

Stations.	Hours.
Trevandrum ...	6 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to 7-30 P. M.
Nadayara ...	6 „ „ 8 „ „ any hour in the night.
Quilon	6 „ „ Noon „ 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Alleppey	6 „ „ 11 „ „ 2 „ „ 10 „
Cottayam	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 3 „ „ 10 „
Cochin	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 1 „ „ 8 „
Caroovoopadantha...	6 „ „ Noon „ 3 „ „ 8 „
Trichoor	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 3 „ „ 10 „
Shoranoor	6 „ „ 9 „ „ Noon „ 4 „

TABLE IV.

SHOWS THE TIME WHEN DIFFERENT TRANSITS DEPART FROM OR ARRIVE AT THE STATIONS.

(The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.)

Distance from Station to Station.	Stations.	* (A) Departure. A. M.	* (A) Departure. P. M.	* (A) Arrival. A. M.	* (A) Arrival. P. M.	‡ (B) Departure A. M.	‡ (B) Departure P. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. A. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. P. M.
Miles.									
„	Trevandrum	...	8–0	...	...	...	...	8–0	...
20	Nadayara (b)	4–10	...	4–0	...	...	10-10	...	10–0
12	Quilon (a)	...	3–0	10–0	...	...	6–0	10–0	...
41	Ambalapulay (b)	6–10	...	6–0	...	...	6–10	...	6–0
9	Alleppey (a)	...	6–0	10–0	...	...	3–0	...	2–0
24	Vycome (b)	3–10	...	3–0	...	3–10	...	3–0	...
15	Cochin (a)	...	8–0	...	2–0	...	8–0	6–0	...
25	Caroovoopadantha (a)	noon	...	6–0	...	...	8–0	6–0	...
21	Trichoor	...	8–0	...	6–0	...	10–0	...	8–0
20	Shoranoor	...	...	3–0	...	...	2–0	...	...

If by any accident (A) or (B) fails to reach the Stations marked (a) before the time appointed for departure, the Transit thence will be nevertheless despatched at the appointed time.

No time for meals, &c., will be allowed for Passengers at Stations marked (b).

Branch Transit 12 Miles.		A. M.	P. M.
Alleppey ...	Dep.	...	11–0
	Ar.	6–0	...
Cottayam ...	Dep.	...	11–0
	Ar.	6–0	...

* (A) Stands for the Transit from Trevandrum to Shoranoor.

‡ (B) Stands for the Transit from Shoranoor to Trevandrum.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RATES CHARGED BY THE CARNATIC CARRYING COMPANY, TINNEVELLY.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	8	...	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	
Do. for a single passenger	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATE CHARGEABLE ON THE TREVANDRUM AND THENCAUSY LINES BY THE PUNKAH CARRYING COMPANY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.*						From Tinnevelly and from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy & *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first Class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	8	...	12	8	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second Class Bandy for Europeans.	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first Class Bandy for Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For Parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each Passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacharry and Tinnevelly.
At 6 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. and Trevandrum.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. AND Co., FROM TREVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Trevandrum & Tinnevelly			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Fxtra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	8	...	12	8	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

0029-N

DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT ALLEPPEY.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning their ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such port clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Custom House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and the names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. had been adjusted.

5. No shore boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set unless in case of emergency, and by special permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPS BOUND FROM THE SOUTHWARD, THE BAY OF BENGAL, OR COROMANDEL COAST TO ALLEPPEY IN THE S. W. MONSOON.

Ships bound to Alleppey, from any of the above mentioned places in the S. W. Monsoon, should follow the directions given by Horsburgh, for, "Ships bound from the Bay of Bengal, to Bombay, or other places to the westward, during the S. W. Monsoon."

Having crossed the Equator well to the westward of the Maladive Islands (68°E) a ship should steer North until in the Latitude of 9°30'. She should then run due East for Alleppey, making an allowance for a 3 knot southerly current after passing the parallel of Kalpenny Island.

Alleppey Flagstaff is in Latitude 9° 29' 48" N. and Longitude 76° 18' 45" E. by Lieut. Selby of the Indian Navy measured from Bombay—The Trigonometrical survey places it in Longitude 76° 23' E. The anchorage in the roads during the S. W. Monsoon is with the Light House from N. E. to E. N. E. in five or 6 fathoms water. In the fair season from October to May, vessels may anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms with the Light house bearing E.—the soundings are very regular.

A mud bank has formed, and vessels have anchored off the port in 4 fathoms of water and loaded and discharged during the last South-West Monsoon in perfect safety.

Ships from Colombo or Tuticorin bound for Alleppey in the S. W. Monsoon should, on leaving Colombo roads, be in good sailing trim, and have good sails bent and be prepared to encounter bad weather.

From Colombo roads, a W. N. Westerly course should be steered close hauled for the Coast of Tinnevelly. Should the wind have sufficient southing in it, advantage should be taken of it to round Cape Comorin well to the southward. After rounding which, it often happens that a ship will carry the southerly wind all the way up the coast; at all events, a ship which sails moderately well by the wind, after having rounded Cape Comorin will always be able to make the passage to Alleppey or Cochin in 8 or 10 days, there being often a favourable current along the coast to the northward with very often a slant of wind from the south, and a ship having good sails bent and taking every advantage of the shifts of wind will be able to make a much better passage and with less wear and tear than by the Southern route.

A large ship coming from the northward ought not to come under 7 fathoms if drawing much water, until the Flagstaff or Light House bears to the Eastward of S. E. as there are some shoal patches with only 4 fathoms on, in shore of these soundings. In like manner, vessels coming from the southward should attend carefully to the lead when in with the land, and not come under 13 fathoms off Quilon, which is the depth close to this dangerous reef: to the northward of Quilon reef, the coast may be approached to 7 fathoms.

Alleppey may be known from the offing by its Light House erected close to the Flagstaff, the light from which was first exhibited on the night of the 28th March 1862. The light is of the holophotal description, and is kept burning every night, from the departure of daylight to the return of the same in the morning. It is revolving, producing a bright flash once in every minute and is visible in ordinary weather 20 miles.

Ships may procure water from a well at the beach, and good vegetables and fruits can also be obtained generally in abundance. Fish is plentiful, and of the best description and variety, and other supplies equally abundant.

In the N. E. Monsoon or fair season from November to April the weather is favourable for proceeding to or from Colombo. The N. E. Monsoon sets in about the end of October or beginning of November, generally with thunder, lightning and heavy rain from the land for a few evenings—by the end of November the weather is fine, with regular land and sea breezes all along the Malabar Coast. The land wind off Quilon blows with considerable force usually setting in about 10 P. M. continuing during the night and up to 10 or 11 A. M. when it dies away, and is followed by the sea breeze, from W. to N. W. veering to north until the evening.

Kunnyacoomaree or Cape Comorin by the great Trigonometrical Survey is in Lat. 8° 4′ N. Long. 77° 36′ 45″ E. Lieuts. Hethersay, Powel and Selby, late Indian Navy and Mr. Franklin R. N., place it 4 miles further westward viz: 77° 32′ 30″ E. It is high water at the Cape on full and change 0 30 P. M. The Cape is low, to the S. E. of the point and within a mile of it, is a high rock with two others adjoining on which the sea breaks. Near the point to the westward is a pagoda and a little to the westward of it is the Residency Bungalow. About 4 miles N. W. ½ N. from the Cape stands a High Conical Hill,

which is the first land seen in coming from the southward, and is the most southern of the Ghaut Mountains. The Coast is safe to approach to 10 fathoms. There is generally a high surf breaking along the beach but in coasting along, it is better not to come under 22 fathoms which is the depth about 5 miles off shore particularly during the night and when in the vicinity of the Crocodile Rock.

West a little northerly from Cape Comorin distance 16 miles, lies the Crocodile Rock upon which the sea does not always break being covered at high water--it has 16 and 17 fathoms close to.

CUDDEAPUTNUM POINT bears from the Rock N. E. ¼ N. distance 2¾ miles. Adunda Islet on the same bearing, distance 1¼ miles and Kotah Islet N. by W. ¾ W. a little over 1¾ miles. There is a safe passage between the Crocodile Rock and these Islets, by keeping rather closer to the Crocodile. There is also a passage between these Islets and Cuddeaputnum Point, but a good look-out should be kept from the masthead in passing through either, as the Crocodile and the dangers in the inner passage cannot be seen from the deck at high water. The Crocodile is in Lat. 8° 5′ 30″ N. Long. 77° 16′ 20″ E. Cuddeaputnum Point is steep and like the neighbouring shore has a red appearance. The square masonry column on which a light was formerly erected has now been replaced by an octagon grey granite column carrying a fixed white Dioptric light.

COLACHIL OR COLACHEL Toray five miles N. W. *from Cuddeaputnum* Point is the rising Port of Colachel; there is a Church and a Flagstaff on the beach, Lat. 8° 10′ 45″ N. Long. 77° 13′ 30″ E. The anchorage in the roads is in from 8 to 8½ fathoms. Four small Islets near the beach afford shelter to the cargo boats shipping Coffee or other produce, a ship therefore calling here to load, should anchor to *leeward*, so as to give the boats the greatest facility for reaching the ship with their cargo dry. A red Buoy marks a rock on which one of the steamers swung shortly after coming to an anchor, to load coffee in 1873, but it is inside the foul ground line as laid down in Capt. Selby's chart of this coast and it is the latest survey 1850 and 51. It is possible that steamers could find a safe anchorage inside of the rocks above water off this port. This could be easily ascertained by having the ground carefully swept in order to ascertain whether there is foul ground inside of them, and in the passage north of them, also if a safe entrance is to be found to the southward of them. If the examination is favourable and there is sufficient room for a steamer to swing round when inside, the advantage to Government and all concerned will be complete. The gap between the two rocks could at little cost be filled up with Beaton if necessary. If there should not be *room to swing*, the ground being otherwise free of rocks, it would only be a question of moorings head and stern. *Ships' boats should never attempt* to land on any part of the coast from Cape Comorin up to Quilon as there is at all times a heavy surf on the beach.

TENGAPUTNUM—About 5 miles N. W. by W. from Colachel is the town of Tengaputnum Lat. 8° 13′ 30″ Long. 77° 10′ E. Off the mouth of the river (south of it) is the Island of Innevelpanpar or Eniam having a church and other buildings on it— there are 5 other Islets with rocks above and under water near to it. The river is navigable for boats in the rainy season from June to October for some distance inland. A considerable trade, principally in saltfish, is carried on from this place and other villages along the coast with Ceylon.

Covalum or Ruttra Point in the charts, is higher than the adjoining low land, from which it runs up terminating in a high Bluff. There is a small Bungalow on the top of it which may be seen in passing

The coast between Tengaputnum and this is bold to approach having 18 to 20 fathoms 2 miles off shore.

TREVANDRUM OR THEROOVANANTHAPOORUM. The seat of the Government and Capital of the Kingdom of Travancore is about 2½ miles East from Shunggoomoogum on the sea beach. The Fort cannot be seen from the sea, but a Flagstaff* stands about the centre of it opposite the palace, another further to N. E, is at the British Residency; on a Hill to the north of the Fort stands the Observatory and can be distinctly made out in passing by its three Domes. Very few public Observatories in Europe have been so well found in Instruments and all by the most celebrated makers. It is in Lat. 8° 30′ 35″ N. and Long. 77° E. The country around is extremely beautiful and variegated. East from Trevandrum about 7 miles is a remarkable round Conical Hill called Namuin, or Bringall Hill in the charts, and forms a good mark for this part of the coast being easily distinguished from the other Hills lying like it, between the Ghauts and the coast. The Ghauts here are very high rising over 6,000 feet.

ANJENGO OR UNCHEE TYNKEL. The Fort is Lat. 8° 39′ 40″ N. and Long. 70° 45′ 15″ E—once a place of considerable importance and the earliest settlement of the late Hon'ble East India Company on the Malabar Coast. Orme the Historian was born here, and here resided Elizabeth Draper to whom Sterne addressed his letter to Eliza. The first British Resident to the Court of Travancore, John Toller, died and was buried here in 1777. The Fort was deserted some time prior to the commencement of the present century, the lower mast of the old Flagstaff still stands on the North Western angle of the Fort. The town is to the North of it, and a large Roman Catholic Church with some ancient monuments principally Dutch; but the place has a forsaken appearance. It is not easily distinguished from the offing, being hid by cocoanut trees. There is generally a heavy surf rolling in on the shore, and the place offers no inducement for a ship to anchor, fresh water not being procurable, and the anchorage inside of 10 fathoms foul and rocky.

WURKULLA. Immediately to the North of the Anjengo River rises the Wurkalla Cliff to about 200 feet, extending along the coast to the northward 6 miles. From thence an inland navigable water communication extends by means of canals, the large estuaries at Quilon, Alleppey and Cochin, up to Chowghaut a distance of over 130 miles, and at a trifling cost could be made so to the Madras Railway Station at Tiroor 18 miles distant; as during the S. W. Monsoon cargo boats go to that point on the Madras Railway. The Wurkalla Cliffs are now tunnelled through, and connect this water communication with Trevandrum from whence there is a canal to Wurkulla, being for the most part a natural Backwater and separated from the sea by a sand bank varying from a few yards to 5 miles in breadth, and upon which all the Sea Port Towns of the coast are situated. The estuaries too, carry considerable depths throughout and in many parts reach far inland, into which all the watershed of the country is received the rivers being more or less navigable for considerable distances inland. Travancore has thus rare natural facilities to the development of her wealth and commerce which few other countries possess, and no system of Railways could attain to.

QUILON. The Flagstaff in Latitude 8° 53′ 30″ N. Long. 76° 36′ E. by Lieut. Taylor I. N., a place of considerable importance in the time

* Since destroyed by lightning.

of the Portuguese and Dutch, and also during the Honorable East India Company's Government of India. A considerable Military force was kept up here until 1832, when the station was reduced to one Regiment. It exported a considerable quantity of cloth and indigo, but this branch of industry, and the general trade of the place has much fallen off. The point near the Flagstaff runs out a little in the sea, and is higher than the coast north and south of it. S. E. of the point, two Buoys, one red and the other black with Staves and Baskets are placed during the fine weather viz; 16th October to 15th May to show the safe channel between the Reefs. Vessels should keep well out until Factory Chimney bears N. E. then head for same between the Buoys and anchor in 4½ to 5 fathoms when Tangacheri outer point bears W. N. W. When the Buoys are lifted, vessels should anchor with Flagstaff N. to W. by E. in 8 to 10 fathoms. A small flagstaff 75 feet in height, has been erected close to the Factory Chimney for signalling to vessels in port, the old flagstaff at Tangacheri being too distant for quick communication.

Great caution is necessary in approaching this part of the coast, as an extensive reef and detached rocks stretch from the south of the point 3 miles to seaward and 7 miles north to Iveker or Ibic River. A ship therefore in passing or working along the coast should keep the lead going, and not come under 12 fathoms, as that is the depth close to this dangerous reef. With a fair wind and not bound to any part of the coast, 22 to 23 fathoms would be prudent sounding to preserve from Cape Comorin to the North of the Quilon reef, as these soundings will carry a ship well clear of the Crocodile Rock. A light house is erected on Cadea Patnam Point to mark the vicinity of the Crocodile danger, but "the Lead, Latitude and Look out" should never be relaxed, particularly in the vicinity of dangers and when standing in for the land.

The ship "Lady Hodgkinson" from England bound to Bombay with Troops, and a valuable cargo, on the forenoon of the 22nd of December 1858 (the finest month in the year) while standing along shore to the northward to the land wind and smooth water, ran on the *inside* of the Quilon reef and became a total wreck. It was said a leadsman was in the chains, if so, the lead must have been over-hove, as the ship was not more than 800 yards from the shore and for sometime in little more than her own draft of water.

The coast from Ivika River north to Alleppey is fringed with cocoanut trees and is safe to approach to 7 and 8 fathoms 3 or 4 miles off shore.

PORCAUT. Porcaut and in the old charts Porca is in Lat. 9° 21′ 35″ N. Long. 76° 23′ E;—was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Portuguese and afterwards of the Dutch. The factory was washed away by the sea in 1742, a canal running with a few yards of the beach connects the place with the Backwater. The smooth water has now shifted to Tortapully and a new mud bank has formed off Alleppey.

CHETTICAUD, a village 3½ miles north from Alleppey Lat. 9° 32′ 33″ North Long. 76° 23′ 10″ East, is at the Northern limit of an extent of smooth water which has been observed forming for several Monsoons, presenting the same general features as that now at Porcaud. To the southward of the village, the sea breaks in 5 to 6 fathoms in shore of which it is calm with a soft bottom. From a remote period, Alleppey has been known to Navigators as a natural harbour of refuge, and the following account of it is extracted from Penkerton's East Indies. "Capt. Cope says 'Mud Bay is a place that I believe few can

'parallel in the world. It lies on the shore of St. Andrea about half 'a league out in the sea, and is open to the wide ocean and has neither 'Island nor Bank to break off the force of the billows, which come 'rolling with great violence in all other parts of the coast, in the South 'West Monsoon, but on the Bank of Mud, lose themselves in a mo'ment, and ships lie on it as secure as in the best harbour without mo'tion or disturbance."

In coming to an anchor the officer in charge should see that the anchor is clear and the chain stopped up clear of the stock, and to let go only after the ship has gathered good stern way. If the ship has put in in distress or is to remain any time, the whole cable should be given.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or on the Mud Bank off Alleppey. The S. W. Monsoon sets in at Alleppey generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the Monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alleppey occurs at 9-40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4-40 P. M.

The general direction of the wind during the S. W. Monsoon at Alleppey is from W. N. W. to N. W.

JOHN ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

RULES

For the better Regulation of Boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{7th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{21st November 1878.}}$

1. An Officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all Boats and Crews plying in the Port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these Rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these Rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{4th December 1878.}}$ no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the Port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it, the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 4 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalum. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in, altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers, shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C) which may be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs. or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower, and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes, and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16 any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the License will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a License is withdrawn, the Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all deligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatman shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's Office within one week of such transfer: in default the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which Licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

* 29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 28th pril 1884.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the Registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register book.

(Signed) N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum 10th Kartigay 1054. / 24th November 1878.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November 1878. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and seaworthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without Cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Office }
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Signature of Boat Master.

C.

Schedule of Boat hire for the Port of Colachel and Quilon,

No.	Articles.	Boat hire. Chs.	C.	Remarks.	
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts ...	2	...		Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 cwt.	
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...		
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...		
5	Hides per bale	7	...		
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	...		
7	Long cloth per bale	6	...		
8	Paper and gunnies per bale... ...	6	...		
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	...		
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	...		
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	...	12		
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	...		
13	Tea per chest	4	...		
14	Spice per chest	14	...		
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	...		
16	Laurel nut do....	2	...		
17	Crockery per box	2	...		
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...		
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...		
20	Planks per corge	28	...		
21	Do. double per corge	56	...		
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000 ...	36	...		
23	Do. without do. do. ...	15	...		
24	Copra per bale	8	...		
25	Ginger do.	8	...		
26	Turmeric do.	8	...		
27	Coir do.	10	...		
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy...	8	...		
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...		
30	Silk cases each	2	..		
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...		
32	Crackers do.	4	...		
33	Jars per 100	35	...		
34	Preserves per chest	2	...		
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...		
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ...	8	...		
37	Passengers per head	4	...		
38	Ballast per ton	14	...		

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boats.	Chs.	Ships.	Chs.
Single Boat with 6 oars in fair weather to Pattamar	10	Do.	20
Do. 4 Do. Do. Do.	8	Do.	14
Do. 3 Do. Do. Do.	7	Do.	12

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul weather four rates.

A Boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM. D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated 21st November 1878.

7th Kartigay 1054.

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Ports

2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.

3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.

5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

6. From and after the 20th Instant, no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

7. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat or, taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalum figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C) which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman, or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale:

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.** And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D.) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of Boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's Office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or Ships' stores all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

34. All Boat owners shall have their Boats inspected and registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874. — A. SASHIAH SASTRI, DEWAN.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Names of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey, Master Attendant's Office, 187 — *Signature of Master Attendant.*

* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.*

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey as per schedule C. appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat-hire) will take effect from the 1st January 1881. / 19th Margaly 1056. and continue in force till further notice.

1	Cocoanut with husk	...R. 1 per 1,000
2	Do. without Do.	...chs. 8 ,, ,,
3	Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper, Wheat and other grains in bags or robins...	... 5¼ per candy.
4	Metals	... 5¼ ,, ,,
5	Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre ...	... 6½ ,, ,,
6	Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ...	... 7 ,, ,,
7	Rope, Twine in bundles	... 6½ ,, ,,
8	Piece goods, gunnies, Twine in bales	... 4 ,, bale
9	Stationery	... 5¼ ,, candy.
10	Silk Cases	... 2 ,, case
11	China paper	... 2 ,, ,,
12	Umbrellas and Crackers	... 3 ,, ,,
13	Crockery and preserves	... 2 ,, ,,
14	Jars	...17 ,, 100
15	Tea 3 chs. per chest 1½ chs. per 1½ chest 1 ch. per ¼ chest.	
16	Cardamoms	...chs. 14 per chest.
17	Paddy	... ,, 6 ,, candy
18	Firewood	... ,, 12 ,, 1,500 litters.
19	Water	... ,, 6 ,, Hhds.
	Do.	...R 1 ,, leaguer.
	Do. in bulk	...R 1 chs. 7 per boat.
20	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing	...R. 1 ch. 2
21	Shipping Planks	... ,, 1 per corge.
	Do. Do. Double ...	... ,, 2 ,, Do.
	Do. Timber logs ...	...chs. 4 ,, candy.

Half the above rates for Pattimars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Rates of hire for Passenger boats.

Single boats with 6 Oars	in fair weather	to	Pattimar	10 chs.	Ships	20 chs.
Do. 4	Do.	Do.	Do.	8 ,,	Do.	14 ,,
Do. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 ,,	Do.	12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul, four rates

A boat detained over 1½ hour, double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry on Circuit,
Paravoor 20th December 1880.

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* Modified by Notification dated 20th December 1883.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this col.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess,, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876.
16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the Pier toll and Tramway hire at the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. Pier Toll.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	,,	1	,,
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	,,	,,
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing ‡ a ton or upwards per ton	2	,,	,,
Four-wheeled carriages each	3	,,	,,
Two-wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	,,
Ponies each...	1	8	,,
Horses each	2	,,	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals each	,,	1	,,
Piano-forte each	3	,,	,,
II. Tramway Hire.			
Per candy	,,	1	,,

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881. / 1st Pungoony 1056. but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

‡ Modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*	*Supt's Ranges.*	*Chowkeys.*
Arambooly	...Arambooly.	Areecotty	...Manakodum.
	Poonacoolum.		Velloothooly.
	Alavakara.		Kundanaad.
	Unjegramum.		Mookum.
Colachel ...	...Manacoody.		Anthacarally.
	Colachel.	Monumbum	...Chathanaad.
	Puttanum.		Varaupulay.
	Pooar.		Monumbom or Palliport.
	Vilinjum.		Bagawathekota.
	Poonthoray.		Ramaswerumkota.
	Anjengo.		Edapully.
	Paravoor.		Mamalay.
	Kayencolum.	Arienkavoo	...Achenkovil.
Areecootty	...Katoor.		Kolathoorpula.
			Arienkavoo.

Besides these, there is the Alleppy Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Areecootty and Quilon, which are under the control of the Peishkars of Cottayam and Quilon, the Chowkeys of Vellyamuttum and Goodalore, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Coffee Districts.

RULES

Regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles,) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly shall be 2 rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrams per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a Cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for a cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 8 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts, and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts, and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies,

and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers, and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to, by the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, and coolies, &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A Memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the Officer who supplies the bearers, &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

SPECIAL RATES

Sanctioned for the Roads from Cottayam and Chunganacherry and Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.
2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.
3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.
4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.
5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.
6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.
7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be one chuckrum per mile.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

			AS.	P.
Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile	6	Cash=	0	2
Do. Do. Do. of empty Do. for	3	Cash=	0	1
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day	2½	Fan.=	5	7
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of,	1	Fan =	2	2

The persons for whom Rowers, &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Rowers, &c., must be paid before they are expected to move the Boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

According to the foregoing Rules, the rates of hire will be as follows:

From	Distance. Miles.	Hire of a Rowre for going with loaded Cabin Boat. Single hire.		Do. for going & coming with loaded Cabin Boat. Double hire.		Do. for going with loaded & coming with empty Cabin Boat. One & a ½ hire.		Do. for going with loaded & returning without Boat. One & a ¼ hire.	
		Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.
TREVANDRUM *to*									
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	8	14
Colitotum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Shernee Kadavoo	24	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4
From NADAYARA *to*									
Quilon	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10
,, QUILON *to*									
Chowray... ...	7	2	10	5	4	3	15	3	4
Ponmanay ...	9	3	6	6	12	5	1	4	3
Karunagapully ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,
Kayencolum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Areepaud ...	30	11	4	22	8	16	14	14	1
Mavelikaray ...	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11
Thirconapolay ...	28	10	8	21	,,	15	12	13	2
Karumady ...	37	13	14	27	12	20	13	17	5
Ambalapolay ...	38	14	4	28	8	21	6	17	13
Alleppey... ...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15
Areeaud... ...	53	19	14	39	12	29	13	24	13
Cottayam ...	64	24	,,	48	,,	36	,,	30	,,
Shertallay ...	66	24	12	49	8	37	2	30	15
Vycome	74	27	12	55	8	41	10	34	11
Areecootty ...	80	30	,,	60	,,	45	,,	37	8
Cochin	88	33	,,	66	,,	49	8	41	4
Alwaye	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Paroor	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	15
Pathanapoorum...	33	12	6	24	12	18	9	15	7
From ALLEPPEY *to*									
Cottayam ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,
,, Do. to Chunganachery...	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10
From Chunganachery to Sharetalay ...	26	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4
,, Cottayam to Cochin	31	11	10	23	4	17	7	14	8
,, Mavelikaray to Alleppey... ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5

From Colitotum to Edava via the Vurkalay Hills 6 Miles.

,, Sherneecadavoo across the Hill to Nalayara 4 Do.

,, Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do.

,, Vurkalay to Do. 7 Do.

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, TRIVANDRAM. NO. — TIME — DAYS.

RULES

For the Conservancy and Sanitation of the Town of Trevandrum, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th Alpasy 1053, corresponding with the 26th October 1877.

1. The limits of the Town in which these rules shall have force will be clearly defined at first and from time to time afterwards, when it may be found necessary to enlarge or contract it.

2. *Source of water supply and public bathing places.* All rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells, springs which are generally resorted to for bathing or drawing water from, shall, from such date as may be proclaimed be considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer and his staff, whose duty will be in respect of these to prevent their pollution by washing therein or in such portion thereof as may have been forbidden, soiled cloths or rags other than those worn by people at the time of bathing, cooking vessels or cattle of any kind, or soaking therein timber, husks or other materials, tending to destroy the purity of the water, or throwing or mixing therein any dirt or substances having the same injurious effect on the water.

Sources of water supply shall be specified and marked out to meet the requirements of washing clothes and animals. Appendix A.

3. The public thoroughfares within the town including all main and minor roads, all streets and lanes which are not private property shall be similarly considered as placed under the control or inspection of the Government Conservancy officer whose duty it will be to enforce cleanliness and to prevent and remove all obstructions or inconvenience to traffic and passengers using them in the way of encroachments on the roadway by the erection of temporary sheds, pandals, &c. without due permission had or by allowing carts or other vehicles to remain or by picketing cattle thereon unnecessarily.

4. The conservancy officer shall cause a sufficient number of moveable or fixed dust boxes or other receptacles to be placed in convenient situations in streets and crowded places and shall require the occupiers of houses to cause all dust and rubbish to be deposited daily therein whence it shall be removed and carried away in the scavenging carts belonging to the Conservancy establishment to places that shall be selected by the Conservancy officer from time to time with the permission of the Government.

5. Permission for the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes where such can be allowed without inconvenience to the public will be granted on application to the Government Conservancy officer. Appendix. B.

6. Markets and Bazaars including open spaces where fairs are or may be held, shall also be under the control, inspection and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, whose duty in respect of these shall be, first to enforce perfect cleanliness and order; secondly to prevent vegetables or meat unfit for human consumption being exposed for sale.

7. Public latrines (when built or enclosed) and such other places as may be assigned for the purpose shall also be under the exclusive control of the Conservancy officer.

8. *Private privies and backyards.* He shall in this connection have also power to inspect privies and backyards of private dwellings and enforce cleanliness in them. Appendix. C.

9. Cart stands, cattle pens and stables owned by private parties shall similarly be under the control and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, who shall have power to enforce cleanliness and order and to remove therefrom cattle suffering from infectious diseases. But when the Government is the owner, the Conservancy officer shall have access to the places and suggest to the officer in charge the enforcement of sanitary rules. If they are not acted upon, he shall report the same to the Government.

10. No burial or burning ground whether public or private shall be made or formed on or after the date on which these rules come into force without the permission of the Government. The existing burning and burial grounds shall be open to the inspection and control of the conservancy officer and subject to the Conservancy rules. But in regard to cemeteries attached to churches and mosques, the Conservancy officer shall, when he deems it necessary to inspect them, have access to them with the permission of the priest or minister in charge and suggest the sanitary improvements prescribed by the rules. Should access be refused or the suggestion not acted upon, the conservancy officer shall report the same to the local Magistrate.

11. All occupations of a dangerous kind such as the making of gunpowder, firework and premises whereon they or chunam kilns or smith's forges are set up, shall be under the control of the Government conservancy officer.

12. *Stray Cattle.* It will also be the duty of the Conservancy officer, to keep the thoroughfares and streets clear of stray cattle, by causing them to be removed to and detained in pounds (which will be established for the purpose) till released on payment of the prescribed fines by the owners or sold as unclaimed property.

13. *Miscellaneous* It shall also be the duty of the Conservancy officer,

(a) To prevent indecent exposure of the person in the vicinity of thoroughfares for purposes of calls of nature.

(b) To prevent persons who may be afflicted with blindness or loathsome disease squatting on the sides of thoroughfares for purposes of begging.

(c) To prevent carriages being driven during darkness without light.

(d) To prevent cattle being left tethered in the vicinity of roads so as to cause danger to passing conveyances.

(e) To prevent carts and carriages being driven by persons too young or too old or otherwise incompetent.

(f) To enforce the speedy removal of carcases from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glandered horses or any animals suffering from any loathsome or infectious diseases, or any substances of offensive smell such as putrid fish being taken into a market, fair or other place of public resort or through any public thoroughfare.

14. Any violation of the said rules, will, on the same being proved, be punished by the Magistracy with fines not exceeding rupees 10, or in default of fine with simple imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

15. The Conservancy officer may prosecute, directly or through his subordinates, before any competent Magistrate, any persons violating the foregoing rules within 3 months next after the commission of such offences.

SECTION 2 APPENDIX A.

(1) Cooking vessels may be cleaned at some distance from the sources of water.

(2) Washermen and others who may stand in need of washing soiled clothes and rags are allowed the privilege of doing so in the Karamanay river 300 yards below the site of the old bridge and in the Killiyaur river some 200 yards below Killipaulom bridge. The forbidden parts will be marked by posts.

(3) The following sources of water are assigned for washing animals as well as soiled clothes, rags, &c.

The river ghauts specified in para 2 as well as the sources of water enumerated below.

Kollencolom. കൊല്ലൻ കുളം

Valoothakautcolum. വഴുതക്കാട്ടു കുളം

Authuvarampucolum at Challay. ആറുവരമ്പു കുളം and 3 out of the group of reservoirs in the Brick fields.

SECTION 5 APPENDIX B.

For the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, written application should be made to the Conservancy officer, who shall inspect the sites applied for and stake out such parts as are absolutely required for sheds being built, leaving a sufficient space for free passage of traffic and passengers, and shall give his permission in writing.

SECTION 8 APPENDIX C.

Private privies and backyards may be inspected at any time between sunrise and sunset and after 6 hours' notice to their owners, and if opposition is offered the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistracy.

The above rules will come into force on the 20th Kartigay current.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN OF TREVANDRUM FOR PURPOSES OF CONSERVANCY.

The limits of the Town where the rules for Conservancy and sanitation are intended to operate will at present be conterminous with the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and the interior of the Fort. The burial ground on the beach is also included in the jurisdiction.

The town shall, for the purpose of Conservancy arrangements, be divided into 5 divisions, namely, the Fort Division, the Challay Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Challay Division—Bounded on the North by the Public road, running along the canal called "Cochaur," on the South and East by the Southern and Eastern limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the road leading to Tiroovellum.

Tycaud Division—Bounded on the North by the Observatory road, on the South by the road running along the Cochaur, on the East by the Eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the Main road.

Pettah Division—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the South by the road branching off along the outside of the Northern and Western Fort

walls and turning from the Western Fort Gate to Shangoomoogam, on the East by the Main road and on the West by the Parvathy Poothen Canal and Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate.

Sreevarahom Division—Bounded on the North by the road branching off along the outside of the Southern and Western Forts and turning to Shangoomoogum, on the South by the Southern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the East by the Public road leading to Tiroovellum, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, including the burial ground recently established on the sea coast.

NOTIFICATION.

Prohibiting the Shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Outcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW.
DEWAN.

NOTICE

To Europeans and Americans Resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside pemanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident, which, if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore are expected *in like manner*, to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

NOTIFICATION.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kundukrishy and Melcunganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Aminadars.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be acquired, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the public servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interests in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR.
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

There being reason to believe that Pooliars and other humble classes of the population still find difficulty in getting free access to the public Courts and Cutcherries and are not unfrequently obstructed in the use of the public highways and markets, His Highness' Government deem it necessary to call the attention of all public officers to an order issued from the Huzur on this subject on the 26th Panguni 1045, and to impress upon all concerned that the Courts and Cutcherries of the State and all public roads and market places are open alike to all classes of His Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste, and that no man shall be allowed to hinder another from the free use of them on any ground whatsoever, such hindrance being an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject and calculated to defeat the impartial administration of justice.

Any public officer who may be found to deny free access to himself, on business, to any section of the population and who may not personally receive or hear petitions from any person or conduct investigations into cases in the presence and within the hearing of the parties concerned on the ground that such persons are of low caste, will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government.

Huzur Cutcherry
Trevandrum,
21st July 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts Comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Palpanabapuram or Southern...	Palpanaba-puram.	Thovaulah	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheesuram	Yedalacoody.
		Erraneel	Erraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavancode	Coolethoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Neddoovengaad	Neddoovengaad.
		Sherangheel	Sherangheel.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Kunattoor.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircolunkaray
		Kartigapully	Arrepaud.
		Mavellikaray	Mavellikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kotaurakaray	Kotaurakaray.
		Pathnapuram	Pathnapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern......	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Theroonakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Mooauttupulay	Mooauttupulay.
		Thodoopulley	Karicode.
		Kunattoonaad	Perroombavoor.
		Aulangaad	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cannencolankara.

JURISDICTION OF THE ZILLAH AND MUNSIFF COURTS.

District or Zillah Courts.	Munsiff Courts subordinate to each Zillah.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Praverthies or Maniams in each District comprising Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Munsiff Courts.
Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	All the Kelvis in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Districts.
	Pulpanabapoorom ..	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Districts.
Trevandrum...	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode District; & Neyyattankara, Vellapil, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kollayil, Coolathoor, & Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara District.
	Trevandrum (new) ...	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Pallippuram, Kalaycoottom, and Thonneckel in the Trevandrum [District.
	Do. (old) ...	Vunjoor, Palcoolangara, Pattom, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; and Naimom Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyyattankara District.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil and Neddoovengaud Districts.
Quilon. ...	Quilon	All the Praverties in the Quilon District and Thevalacara and Chavara in the Karunagapalli District.
	Krishnapuram	Karunagapalli, Kulashakarapuram, Puthupalli, Krishnapuram, Thalava and Ponmana in the Karunagapalli District; Pandalam Vadakakara, Pandalam Thekakara, Thamarakulam, Pallikal and Nuranad in the Mavelicara District; and Pathiyur in the Kartigapalli District.
	Kottarakaray	All the Praverties in the Kottarakaray, Puthnapuram, and Kunattur Districts and Omalloor in the [Chenganoor District.
	Shencotta	All the Maniams in the Shencotta District.
	Aripaud	Karthigapalli, Aripad, Kirikad, Chepaud, Pallipaud, Muthukulam, Kelakakara, Kumarapuram and Thrinkunnapullai in the Karthigapalli District and Mavelicara, Kannamangalam, Thekakara and Ala in the Mavelicara District.
Alleppey. ...	Tiruvella (as a tentative measure) ...	All the Praverties in the Tiruvella and Chenganoor Districts except Omalloor in the latter and Manjadikara, Changanacheri, Puthupalli and Kanjerapalli in the Changanacheri District.
	Alleppey	All the Praverties in the Ambullapulla, District and Muttar, Velianad and Nilamperur in the Changanacheri District.
	Shertallai...	All the Praverties in the Shertallai District.
	Vycome	All the Praverties in the Vycome District except Mulakulam and Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur [in the Ettumanoor District.
	Cottayam...	All the Praverties in the Cottayam, Ettumanoor and Meenachel Districts except Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in Ettumanur and Ramapuram in Meenachel.
Paravoor ...	Muvattupullai	All the Praverties in the Muvattupulai, Todupulai and Kunnatanad Districts except Thrikakara, Edapalli, Thekkumbagum and Vadakkumbagam in Kunnatnad, Manjapara in the Alengaud District Molakulam in the Vycome District and Ramapuram in the Meenachel District.
	Paravoor	All the Proverties in the Paroor District & Alengaud, irur, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara Puthenchara and Puthenvelicara in the Alengaud District and Edapalli Thekkumbagam, and Vadakkumbagam and Thrikakara in the Kunnatnad District.

ROUTES OF MAIN TRUNK ROADS AND BACKWATERS, WITH DISTANCES AND TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

A Star (*) denotes Travellers' Bungalow.

Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly, viâ Aramboly Pass, 94 Miles		
Trevandrum*	0	
Neyattenkaray*	11	
Coolithoray*	12	
Oodagherry*	10	
Nagercoil*	9	
Aramboly	8	50 miles.
Travancore Frontier	3½	
Panagoody*	2½	British Territory
Tinnevelly* (Railway Station)	38	do.
Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Port.		
Nagercoil*	0	
Colachel*	14	
Backwater from Trevandrum to Trichoor & Shoranore via Cochin, 192 Miles		
Trevandrum Basin*	0	By Backwater.
Anjengo	18	By Backwater.
Naddayara*	8	By Backwater.
Quilon* (Sea Port)	12	By Backwater.
Airenthengo*	18	By Backwater.
Carmandy*	20	By Backwater.
Alleppey* (Sea Port)	11	By Backwater.
Cochin* (do.)	39	By Backwater. British Territory.
Trichoor*	46	By Backwater. Cochin Do.
Shoranore Railway Station (By road) ...	20	British Do.
Road from Trevdm. (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Cottayam, 156 Miles		
Trevandrum*	0	
Bavanapuram	20	
Nellamail	9	
Cottaracurray*	17	
Yanadymungalum	6	
Uddoor*	7	
Pundalam	7	
Chenganoor	9	
Chunganacherry*	12	
Cottayam*	10	97 miles.
Yettumanoor	7	
Yelacaud	8	
Koothathacolem	8	
Moovattoopolay	12	
Perumbaloor	12	
Northern Frontier	12	156 miles.

Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Shencottah, 64 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Nedoovangaud*	12	
Pallode	10	
Muddathorycawny	10½	
Colathoorpolay*	7½	
Camp Gorge	8	
Ariencavoo*	6	
Poolyaray*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
Road from Alleppey to Peermade, Goodalore & Cumbum, 98 Miles.		
Alleppey*	0	By Backwater.
Cottayam	16	By Backwater.
Warroor*	17	By road.
Moondakayam*	15	Foot of Ghaut. By road.
Peermade* (Orady)	16	Head of Ghaut. By road.
Perriar Ferry*	11	By road.
Goodalore Ghaut head	10	By road.
Goodalore	7	British. By road.
Cumbum	6	Do. By road.
Road from Quilon to Shencottah 60 Miles.		
Quilon*	0	
Koondara	10	
Cottaracurray*	6	
Poonalore*	12	
Camp Gorge	15	
Arienkavoo*	6	
Poolyarray*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
Road from Kayencolum to Poonalore (on Road from Quilon to Shencottah) 35 Miles.		
Kayencolum (Backwater)	0	
Pullicul*	4½	
Uddoor*	13½	
Pathanapuram*	10	
Poonalore*	7	

PENSION RULES ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

Under date the $\frac{\textit{15th August } 1864.}{\textit{1st Chingom } 1040.}$

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Munsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police. Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.

Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court; and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade as that of Peon.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 5 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 4	do.
Opium	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

The Sircar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sircar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated 14th Vycausy 1040 / 26th May 1865 published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 / 13th June 1865.

No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty. Rs.	A.
1	ARMS AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—				
	(1) Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	...	...	50	0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	30	0
	(3) Pistols, for each... ...	...	...	15	0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	10	0
	(5) Springs used for fire-arms, for each	...	...	8	0
	(6) Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	...	...	5	0
	(7) Revolver-breaches for each cartridge they will carry...	...	...	2	8

* Articles enumerated under number 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other port than Alleppey. *Vide* Notification dated 17th June 1879 / 4th Auny 1054 published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated 24th June 1879 / 11th Auny 1054.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.	
				Rs.	A.
	(8) Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together, or loading the same, for each	...	...	1	8
	(9) Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	...	...	10	0
	(10) Machines, for capping cartridges for each... ...	...	...	2	8
	Exception 1. Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm are free.				
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer are free.				
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent ad valorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.				
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the import-				

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	er may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent, ad valorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting	,,	1 0	
	All other sorts	... ...	*Ad valorem*	
2	LIQUORS— †			
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 Anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors			
	Liqueurs	,,	... ...	Rupees 4.
	Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	... ...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof	... ...	,,	
	Spirit, when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	...	Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces	,,		
	Spirit, other sorts	,,		
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...			,, 1

† Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{25th Audy 1040.}}{\text{8th August 1865.}}$

IMPORT TARIFF—(*concluded*).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
3	OPIUM—*				
	N. B. Ought to have paid duty to the British Indian Government and can be imported only by the Government contractor.				
4	SALT—				
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government				
	Indippoo	Indian Md. of 3,200 Tolas.	...	...	Rupees 2.
5	TOBACCO‡—				
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 Tolas	2	2	8 per cent
	English Tobacco used for smoking...	lb.	3	8	8 per cent
	Cigars	,,	3	8	8 per cent
	Cigarettes	... ...	*Ad valorem*		8 per cent
	Goodak...	lb.	0	8	8 per cent
	Unmanufactured	... ...	...	...	As hitherto

* The import duty on opium is given up by Proclamation dated 13th August 1884. / 30th Karcadagum 1059.

‡ Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
1	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	Copra	Cwt.	8	8	5 per cent.
	Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	Cables, tanned and untanned.	Do.	10	0	
	Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	Arrack	Bottles 12	3	0	
2	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	Do. in husk	Do.	67	0	
3	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	Jaggery and Candy	Cwt.	3	8	
	Arrack	Bottles 12	3	0	
	Toddy for distilling, and sweet toddy	... ...	*Ad valorem*		
4	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				
	Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent if exported to British India or Sircar Cochin, if to other countries 3 annas per Maund.
	Rice	Do.	3	4	
	Green gram	Do.	4	0	5 per cent.
	Black gram	Do.	3	12	
	Country beans or Paroompayaroo	Do.	3	0	
	Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	Gingelly seed	Do.	6	0	
	Chamah, Thinah, Raggy, Varagoo and Varagary ...	... ...	*Ad valorem*		
	Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
	Castor seed	Do.	4	8	
5	COFFEE (*a*)—				
	Peeled Coffee	Do.	20	0	2½ per cent.
	Parchment Coffee	Do.	16	1	
	Cherry Coffee	Do.	10	12	
6	OILS—				
	Gingelly	Do.	15	0	5 per cent.
	Cocoanut	Do.	14	0	
	Laurel	Do.	8	0	
	Lemon grass	lb.	1	12	1 per cent.

(*a*) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 20 and varieties of Sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapaully and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification Nos. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$ published at page 127 of the $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040.}}{\text{13th June 1865.}}$ and at page 329 of the $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$ Travancore Gazette.

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
7	HIDES—				
	Tanned				
	Country Buffaloe	Score.	80	0	5 per cent.
	Cow	Do.	60	0	
	Goat skins	Do.	16	0	
	Sheep skins	Do.	11	0	
	Deer skins	Do.	8	0	
	Kid skins	Do.	6	0	
	Untanned				
	Country Buffaloe	Do.	40	0	
	Cow	Do.	30	0	
	Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	Sheep skins	Do.	5	8	
	Deer skins	Do.	4	0	
	Kid skins	Do.	3	0	
	All other hides or skins ...	... ...	*Ad valorem*		
8	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	Horns Buffaloe	Cwt.	11	0	
	Do. Cow	Do.	6	0	
	Do. Stag and Deer ...	Do.	12	0	
	Do. Bison	... ...	*Ad valorem*		
	Ivory— *(Note)* Elephant's tusks and hollows being articles of Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a pass or Rahadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
9	GINGER GREEN AND DRY.—				
	Ginger unscraped Malabar ...	Cwt.	10	0	5 per cent.
	Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	Galingal	Do.	3	8	
10	SALT FISH	Do.	3	0	
11	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	
12	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (*a*)—				
	Molasses	Do.	6	0	
	Sugar hard	Do.	23	0	
	Do. soft	Do.	12	0	
13	ARROW ROOT AND ITS PRODUCE—				
	Flour	Do.	20	0	
	Root	Do.	2	0	
14	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	Turmeric	Do.	7	0	
	Pinjel	Do.	3	4	
	Maramunjal and Munchanay.. ...	...	*Ad valorem*		
15	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
16	JUTE, FIBRE, ROPE, &c... ...	lbs. 300	10	0	

EXPORT TARIFF—(*concluded*).

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
17	PEPPER (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
18	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (c)	... ...	...	...	700 Rupees
19	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
20	TIMBER (a)—				
	Teak, Blackwood, and Thavatharam	Candy.	12	0	
	Cole Teak (d)	Do.	5	0	
	Anjelly, Jack, Thampavoo and Karingalee (d)...	Do.	6	0	
	Junglewood of all descriptions not above named	Do.	4	0	
	Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharam Planks (d)	100 Thoovadas.	100	0	
	Anjelly, Jack, Thampavoo and Karingalee planks (d) ...	Do.	75	0	
	All other kinds of planks ...	Do.	40	0	
	Knees and ribs used in ship building...	Corge.	40	0	
	Do. Do. for small vessels.	Do.	20	0	
	Do. Do. for boats ...	Do.	10	0	10 per cent.
	Arecatrees	100	15	0	
	Bamboos	Do.	10	0	
	Cocoanut and Palmyra rafters.	100 Koles.	5	0	
	Oil-mills	Each.	3	0	
	Boat made of Anjelly... ...	Parah.	0	4	
	Do. all other kinds of timber.	Do.	0	3	
	Masts Poonay girth ranging from 12 to 18 Virals... ...	... ...	125	0	
	Do. Do. below 12 Virals...	... ...	80	0	
	Logs intended to be used for Catamarans Vamboo ...	Each.	10	0	
	All other kinds	Do.	2	0	
	Yanathonee	Parah	2	0	
	Codapanay	Each.	2,	0	
	Water wheels	... ...	*Ad valorem*		

(b) Unless otherwise authorised, pepper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or back-water by any other routes than Velliyamuttum, Peroovunthanum (now Goodalore) Atchencoil, Ariengavoo, Kulathoopulay, Aramboly, Aroocootty, Bagavadicottah and Verapully. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Arooeootty. *Vide* Notification No. 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1044}}{\text{18th May 1869}}$ published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869}}$.

(c) *Vide* Notification 2303 dated $\frac{\text{13th Audy 1055}}{\text{26th July 1880}}$ published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{21st Audy 1055.}}{\text{3rd August 1880.}}$

(d) Teak, blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial depot, or from any depot under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent. or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

TELEGRAPH DEPRTMENT.

W. N. TOULMIN

Chief Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
Head Quarters, Calicut, Malabar.

P. M. MADGE.

Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters Cochin.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

S. C. Muttusamy, Telegraph Master.
K. C. Varkki, Signaller.

Quilon, a 3rd Class Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

J. R. Thompson, Telegraph Master.

Trevandrum, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P M. daily, except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

A. E. Hillier, Telegraph Master.
H. Sundram Pillay, Signaller.
C. E. Cumberland, Signaller.
A. E. D'Lemos, Signaller.

Nagercoil, a 3rd Class Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6. P. M.

M. Krishnasawamy, Telegraph Master.

RULES AND TARIFF FOR INLAND MESSAGES.

Rules and Tariff, relating to the transmission of Telegraph Messages, in India, sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council, with effect from the 1*st December* 1883.

GENERAL.

Rule I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Rule II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes *viz* :—

Class of Office.	General working hours* (local time.)	Special working hours (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.
I.	Day and night	Day and night.
II.	7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	7 to 9 A. M., and 4 to 9 P. M.
III	10 A. M. to 6 P. M.	7 to 9 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.

Exception in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message countersigned by the Chief Civil or Military Authority at a Station, or by any of the Authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XL), can be sent from any Office at any time.

Messages should be legibly written.

Rule III.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

Acceptance of messages at Post Offices.

Rule IV.—Messages are accepted at all Post Offices. Where the Post Office is unconnected by wire the messages are despatched by first post "registered" to the nearest Telegraph Station without extra charge. Post Offices which accept and despatch messages by wire are called 'Combined Offices.' Post Offices unconnected by wire are called "Receiving Offices."

Limit to length of messages.

Rule V.—No message or messages of more than 500 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Messages must be in the Roman character or Arabic figures.

Rule VI.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures: subject to the above limitation, mes-

* These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

sages may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in Arabic numerals.

Messages translated for natives.

At Telegraph and Post Offices in Station other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English and *vice versâ*.

Form to be followed.

Rule VII.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XVIII.) The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Full address necessary.

Rule VIII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases suffers the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified except, by the despatch of a fresh *paid* message.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

Rule IX.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Messages sent by Post to Telegraph Stations for transmission.

Rule X.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be tendered at the local Post Office with cash or with postage stamps, in which case the Postmaster will grant a receipt for the amount, or they may at the option of the sender be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph office by post registered, together with Telegraph or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment, in which case a Receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

Treatment of messages received by Post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

In the case of a message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

Rule XI.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases, the Sender must state (free) from what Telegraph office delivery is to be effected.

Example.—"To Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage, or for registrtion, but postal registra-

tion is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees* must be prepaid by the Sender.

"Bearing" messages.

RULE XII.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

Messages are sent "bearing" from Sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message whether "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the Addressees, until after payment has been obtained.*

Use of Stamps.

RULE XIII.—All charges on telegrams tendered at Government Telegraph Offices are prepaid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Form of stamp provides a guarantee to the Sender and to Government.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the Receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

The Senders of messages should be careful to affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, *the upper half on the Receipt, the lower half on the message*, and to see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

Cut or defaced stamps cannot be received.

Telegraph stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, cannot be accepted.

Application for the refund of the value of such stamps, accompanied by particulars of the way in which the stamps became damaged, may, however, be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, which will ordinarily comply with the application when no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine, and that the damage was not caused intentionally.

* 8 annas.

At "Combined Offices" (see Rule IV) telegrams can be prepaid in postage stamps.

Forms obtainable *gratis* at all stations.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Telegraph Stations, and Post offices and *Senders are requested to use these forms only*.

Charges on State messages.

RULE XIV.—State messages from all Public Functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for State messages as those charged to private individuals. This Rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency; *whenever an urgent State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph office within 24 hours.*

State messages take their turn for despatch with private urgent or deferred messages.

RULE XV. State messages not marked 'Urgent' will be treated as 'deferred' (see Rule XIX). They take their turn for despatch with 'urgent' and 'deferred' private messages according to the order in which they were tendered.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

RULE XVI.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

RULE XVII.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the message be tendered at the seat of Government, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer, if at a Provincial station.

CHARGES.

RULE XVIII.—*No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

Free address.

The 'Address' includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee, and the *latter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message and the officers of the Telegraph Department are

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted *unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the Addressee to identify the Sender.* A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

If the Sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Charge for a message.

RULE XIX.—The following are the rates of charges for a message.

(No charge is made for the transmission of the address.)

	Local messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles of a Central Government Telegraph Office.				Deferred messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at night and to be delivered at destination early on the following morning.				Ordinary messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.				Urgent messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages.			
	First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional eight words or groups of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Between any two Stations in India	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4

Messages despatched to and from Railway stations without extra charge.

RULE XX.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE XXI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

RULE XXII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when of or less than six syllables.

"Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," &c. up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F.O.B." and "C.F.I.," "A. M." "P. M." when written as separate letters, are each counted as two and

three words, respectively but when written "Fob," "Cfi," "AM," "PM," as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen.

RULE XXIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

RULE XXIV.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. *(This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "Brother's").*

Proper names, titles, &c.

RULE XXV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the Sender to express them.

Every *separate* character, including an underline, charged as a word.

RULE XXVI.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation.

RULE XXVII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, bars of division &c. *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Charges for figures.

Method of counting figures.

RULE XXVIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter; groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

RULE XXIX.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted to be included in the cost, but the address of a message, as *defined in Rule* XVIII will be transmitted without charge.

Date and time of receipt added by the Department & transmitted free.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Department *and telegraphed free of charge.* Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the Sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

RULE XXX.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

RULE XXXI.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

REPETITION OF MESSAGES.

Collation of message.

RULE XXXII.—The Sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Charge for collation.

RULE XXXIII.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "*collated*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

Advice of delivery.

RULE XXXIV.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any Station he may name.

Case of non-delivery.

RULE XXXV.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return-telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the Sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Priority of return-message.

The return-message has priority in transmission over ordinary messages.

Charge for advice of delivery.

RULE XXXVI.—The charge for an advice of delivery or non-delivery is one rupee.

PREPAYMENT OF REPLY.*

RULE XXXVII.—The Sender of a message can prepay a reply depositing for this purpose a sum not less than 8 annas and not more than two rupees and not including any fraction of

* The sender of a State message addressed to a Government Official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State message addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

an anna; but the message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add free the words "*Reply paid*" or "*Answer paid*" and the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. The Terminal station pays to the Receiver, in Telegraph or Postage Stamps, or in money the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

When a message to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph office, the amount is forwarded to a destination from the nearest Government Telegraph Office, in postage stamps in an insured cover: the sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fee two annas.

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "Reply-paid" message, the Terminal Station sends a Service telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Terminal Station consists simply in paying to him, in Stamps, or in money the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

DELIVERY.

Free delivery radius.

RULE XXXVIII.—Local messages will be delivered free of charge within one mile and other messages within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by post without charge or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for. Should the addressee of a message (other than a 'local' message) have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address be re-transmitted without extra charge. If the sender requests it, messages will be delivered open. In this case the words 'Deliver open' must be included free in the body of the message. The Telegraph Department deliver 'deferred' messages through the Post Office of the place of destination.

The messenger who delivers a message may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes; the fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original message.

Rules for registration of abbreviated addresses.

RULE XXXIX.—Any Firm or Individual expecting to receive Inland or Foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages have to be delivered.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered *locally* by another Firm or Individual.

The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered.

CLEAR LINE MESSAGES.

RULE XL.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on:—

(1.)—The Governor-General of India.

(2.)—The Governors of Madras and Bombay.

(3.)—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.

(4.)—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

(5.)—Secretaries to the Government of India.

(6.)—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.

(7.)—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.

(8.)—Agents to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, Central India, & Beluchistan.

(9.)—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.

(10.)—The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan.) and Mysore.

(11.)—Director General of Telegraphs in India.

(12.)—The Maharajah of Patiala *from the Patiala Office only.*

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for, in cash or in stamps, as other State messages.

REFUNDS.

No refund given for State messages or for 'local' or 'deferred' private messages or for errors in uncollated, 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private messages.

RULE XLI.—No refund will under any circumstances be made for a "State message of any class or for a 'local' or 'deferred'" private message; and no refund will be made for an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the sender.

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of private messages.

RULE XLII.—If 'an ordinary' or 'urgent' private message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

RULE XLIII.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a *Reply* or an *Advice of Delivery* has been prepaid. *(When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.)*

CANCELLATION OF MESSAGES.

Refund not admissible when a message is cancelled at the Sender's request.

RULE XLIV.—If the Sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the

stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the Terminal Station. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

OBLIGATION OF SECRECY.

RULE XLV.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons (including officers of the Department) not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

Penalties for divulging the contents of a message.

RULE XLVI.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

COPIES OF MESSAGES.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by Sender and Receiver.

RULE XLVII.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply—failing which, it will be sent "bearing."

Application may be made, as above by an interested party for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated Judicial proceedings. Such telegrams will be preserved for a further period of six months at the expiration of which they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to trace the telegrams at once, the estimated cost of the required search must be deposited by the applicant. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

PRESS MESSAGES.

RULE XLVIII.—*Boná fide* Press messages, *i. e.*, messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at the following rates:—

Urgent.—Two rupees for the first 32 words and four annas for every additional four words.

Ordinary.—One rupee for the first 32 words and two annas for every additional four words.

Deferred.—Eight annas for the first 32 words and one anna for every additional four words.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam		=	6	Grains	(approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1 Callenjoo	=	78	do.	„
13	Callenjoos	= 1 Pallam	=	1014	do.	„
7½	Pallams	= 1 Rautel	=	7605	do.	„

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly		=	23 Cubic Inches	„
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	=	92 do.	„
3	Edungallies		=	1 Gallon	„
10	do.	= 1 Purray.			

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1 Nauly	= 23 Cubic Inches	„
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	= 92 do.	„
10	Edungallies	= 1 Purray.		
12	do.	= 1 Chothanay.		
5	Chothanais	= 1 Codum.		

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam		= 1¼ Inch English	approximately
24	Angoolams	= 1 Kole	= 30 Inches „ = 2½ Feet	„
4	Koles	1 Thendoo	10 „	„
800	Thendoos	1 Nauligay	8000 „	„
2000	do.	1 Crosam	20,000 „	„
4	Crosams	1 Yogena	80,000 „	„

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1 Mathra	= 0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1 Gunnidum	0·4 „
10	Gunnidums	1 Vyerpoo	4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1 Vinauligay	24 „
60	Vinauligays	1 Nauligay	24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1 Munneynehrum	1 Hour.
7½	do.	1 Yaumam	3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1 Divvassam	1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1 Wauram	1 Week.
15	do.	1 Packsham	15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	.. ..	1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	.. ..	1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1 Rretoo	The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1 Waroosham	1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. $38\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

$30\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only $91\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. $28\frac{1}{3}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1		$5\frac{1}{3}$		$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			*British Currency.*			*Travancore.*						
Rs.	Chs.	C	=Rs	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Q.Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.74	16	15	11	6.11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10.32	200	196	7	10.32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	300	294	11	9.48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11.79	400	392	15	8.64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6.53	500	491	3	7.80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1.26	600	589	7	6.90	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8.00	700	687	11	6.12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2.74	800	785	15	5.28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9.47	900	884	3	4.44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
"	"	1	"	"	2.37
"	"	2	"	"	4.75
"	"	3	"	"	7.12
"	"	4	"	"	9.50
"	"	5	"	"	11.87
"	"	6	"	"	14.25
"	"	7	"	1	0.62
"	"	8	"	1	3.00
"	"	9	"	1	5.37
"	"	10	"	1	7.75
"	"	11	"	1	10.12
"	1	"	"	1	12.50
"	2	"	"	3	9.00
"	3	"	"	5	5.50
"	4	"	"	7	2.00
"	5	"	"	8	14.50
"	6	"	"	10	11.00
"	7	"	"	12	7.50
"	8	"	"	14	4.00
"	9	"	"	16	0.50
"	10	"	"	17	13.00
"	11	"	"	19	9.50
"	12	"	"	21	6.00
"	13	"	"	23	2.50
"	14	"	"	24	15.00
"	15	"	"	26	11.50
1	"	"	"	28	8.00
2	"	"	2	1	0.00
3	"	"	3	1	8.00
4	"	"	4	2	0.00
5	"	"	5	2	8.00
6	"	"	6	3	0.00
7	"	"	7	3	8.00
8	"	"	8	4	0.00
9	"	"	9	4	8.00
10	"	"	10	5	0.00
20	"	"	20	10	0.00
30	"	"	30	15	0.00
40	"	"	40	20	0.00
50	"	"	50	25	0.00
60	"	"	61	2	0.00
70	"	"	71	7	0.00
80	"	"	81	12	0.00
90	"	"	91	17	0.00
100	"	"	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermade.
Alphonsus, Revd. Fr. Mary D. C. M. A., Arthingul.
Ambrose, Very Revd. Fr., Mary D. C., Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G., Planter, Tenkasi (in England.)
Antonius, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Augustine, Revd. Fr., of St. Mary, D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Augustine, Revd. Fr. of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Augustine Chiavassa, Revd. Fr., Quilon.
Baker H. W., Planter, Peermade.
———S., Do. Cottayam.
———A. G., Do. Do.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Supt. of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Revd. Fr. of Jesus D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Biscoe, W. Fraser, Planter, Peermade, Secretary Peermade Planter's Association.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girl's School, Trevandrum.
Bonaventura, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A., of St. Francis, Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Revd. Fr. of S. H., of Mary D. C. M. A. Poothenpully.
Bourdillon, T. F., Planter, Trevandrum, Secy. Planters' Association.
Bower, Revd. F., Mavalicurray.
Brown, W., Lieut. 6th Regiment N. I., Quilon.
Bruce, J. F., Planter, Peermade.
Brunton, W., Asst. to James Darrah, Alleppey.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade, Ag. Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Caley, Revd. J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent Scottish Indian Coffee Company, B. I. S. N. Company, and Standard Life Association Company, Quilon.
Candidus, Revd. Fr., of the S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A., Alleppey.
Caroly, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Tangacherry.
Cartner, James, Anayadi Tope, Colachel.
Celestine, Revd. Fr. of the Cross, D. C. M. A. Arthingul.
Chamier, C. Lieut. 6th Regiment N. I., Quilon.
Chatterton, J., Light House, Muttum, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Colachel.
Claridge, G. W., Devicolum.
Clarke, F., Assistant, R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
——— Revd. W., Alleppey.
———T. Liniwood, Tenkasi.
Connel, C. E. H.. Lieut, 6th Regiment N. I., Quilon.
Cosby, W. T. A., First Judge, Zillah Court, Alleppey (Europe.)
Cox, J., Planter, Nagercoil, Chairman Planters' Association.
Cox, S., Planter, Nagercoil.
Critchley, D. B., Planter, Peermade.
Crozier, P. F., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Revd. Fr. of the M. of God, D. C. M. A. Magnamy.
Darragh, J., Merchant, Manufacturer of coir matting, Alleppey, Proprietor of Cotton Mills, Quilon.
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade (Europe.)
Dionysius, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Tangacherry.
Divechy, J. R. Surgeon, 6th Regiment N. I., Quilon.
Dominicus, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Tangacherry.
Donnelly, Miss A. C., Supt. Govt. Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Donovan, C., Planter, Devicolum.
Dow, A. L. Agent, R. W. Dow Alleppey.

Dunlop, R. G. Agent, Andrew & Co. and B. I. S. N. Co., Alleppey.
Duthie, Revd. J., Nagercoil.
Duthie J. A., M. A; Head Master, High School, Kottar.
Egan, H., Planter, Peermade.
Elias, Revd. Fr. of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Verapoly.
Elias, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A. Tangacherry.
Eliseus, Revd. Fr., of S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A. Puthenpully.
Emlyn, Revd. J., Parachallay, Trevandrum.
Emygdius, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Anjengo.
Ferdinandus, Right Revd. Dr. of St. Maria, Bishop of Massimianopolis and Coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of Quilon.
Ferdinandus, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Neyattinkaray.
Ferguson, H. S., Guardian to Their Highnesses the Junior Princes, Trevandrum.
——R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Cottayam Division.
Fitzgerald, W., Planter, Ashambu.
Fowler, J. E., Do. Devicolum.
Goldie, R. H., Do. Peermade (Europe.)
Graham, W., Do. Do.
Grant, D. C. C., Supt. and Magistrate Southern Coffee Districts [Ashambu.
Gray, C., Planter, Peermade.
—— R., Do. Do.
Gregory, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Cottar. (Europe.)
Hacker, Revd. I. H., Neyoor.
Hannyngton, J. C., M. C. S., British Resident, Travancore & Cochin.
Harley, E., Planter, Peermade.
Harvey, R., M. A., LL. D., Professor of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, and in charge of H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.
Hinton, N. I.
Horsley, S., A. M. I. C. E. First Executive Engineer, Acting Chief Engineer, Trevandrum.
Houston, Surgeon-Major J. M., M. D. Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah, Trevandrum.
Howlett, Captain, A., Ag. Asst. Resident of Travancore.
Ildephonsus, Rt. Revd. Dr. of St. John Baptist, O. C. D. Bishop of Amyzon, and Vicar Apostolic of Quilon.
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
Inglis, H. Planter, Ashambu.
Isidore, Revd. Fr. M. A. Moolagoomode.
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. I. C. E. Chief Engineer, Travancore. (Europe.)
John, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A. Trevandrum.
Joseph, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A. Cottar.
Ketchen, Lieut, Col., W. D. Brodie, Commandant, Nair Brigade, Tre- [vandrum.
Knight, H. M., Planter, Tenkasi (Europe.)
Knowles, Revd. J., Quilon.
Lawrence, J. M., Planter, Ellaputty.
Lee, J. C.
——, Revd. W., Nagercoil.
Leonard, Rt. Revd. of St. Louis, O. D. C. Bishop of Nicodenna, and Vicar Apostolic of Malabar.
Mackay, G. M. Planter, Trevandrum.
Mackinlay, T., Agent. R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
Mackenzie, Col., C., Offg. Commandant, 6th Regiment N. I. Quilon.
Maclennan, G., Planter, Ashambu.
Maltby, C. J., Supt and Magistrate Cardamom Hills (Europe.)
Marcellinho, Rt., Revd. Dr. of St. Theresa O. D. C. Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of Verapoly.

Marshall, W. Planter, Trevandrum.
Martin, A. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Master, C. O., Do. Do.
McCaughley, J., Asst. to James Darragh, Alleppey.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Tenkasi.
Moncur, J. R., Do. Ashambu.
———, D. M., Do. Do.
Munro, J. D., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Peermade Planters' [Association.
Neve, Revd. C. A., Cottayam.
Ormsby, W. E., M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Travancore.
Osborne, Col. W., Commandant 6th Regiment N. I. Quilon (on leave.)
Oxley, C. R., Major 6th Regiment N. I. Quilon.
Painter, Revd. A. F, Cottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermade.
Payne, John, Do. Devicolum.
Peter, Revd. Br. Tangacherry.
Philip, The Very Revd Fr. of St. Louis, D. C. M. A. Vicar General [Coonima.
Prince, I. H., Ag. Head Sircar Vakil.
Professor, Revd. Fr. Burnardinus, Eraveepurom.
Prosper, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Polycarp, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Raymundus, Revd. of the M., of sorrows, D. C. M. A. Verapoly.
Rector, Revd. Fr. John Columbino, Quilon.
Richards, Revd. W. J., Cottayam (Europe.)
Richardson, F. G., Planter, Cottayam.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Rombant, Revd. Fr. of St. Elias, D. C. M. A. Magnamy.
Rosenberg, Baron J., Planter, Devicolum.
Ross. J., M. A., Principal of H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum. (Europe.)
Sargent, E. H., Planter, Peermade.
Sealy, J. S., Do. Do.
Sharp, A. H., Do. Devicolum.
Shaw, G. J. Lieut. 6th Regiment N. I., Quilon.
Shaw, F., Planter, Ashambu.
Sherman, C. B. B., Assistant Engineer, Cottayam.
Sim, J. C. Planter, Anjenaud. (Europe.)
Smail, H., Agent of James Darragh, Alleppey.
Speechly, Right Revd. Dr., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Pullum.
Thomas, Revd. Fr. D. C M. A. Quilon.
Thornhill, J. T., Lieut. 6th Regiment N. I. Quilon.
Turner, A. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Valentine, D. W. T., Asst. Engineer, Quilon.
———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.
Vernede, C. R., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Verleure, Revd. Fr. Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.
Victor, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Colachel.
———Revd. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Trevandrum.
Vine, W. C., Planter, Devicolum.
White, Surgeon Major H. Plunket Esmonde, M. D., Residency Surgeon, Trevandrum.
Williams, A. C., Planter, Trevandrum.
Winn, A., Engineer Spinning Firm Quilon.
Wright, Revd. C. H. L., M. A. Chaplain.
Wyllie, Lieut. J. A., Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
Xavier, Revd. Fr. Francis D. C. M. A., Quilon.

TRADE LIST.

Alleppey.

No.	Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
1	James Darragh ...	James Darragh ...	H. Smail.
2	R. W. Dow... ...	....	T. Mackinlay.
3	Andrew and Co. ...	....	L. C. Thompson.
4	George Brunton ...	....	H. J. Clark.
5	Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
6	HajeeElias H. Hoosman.	....	Salay Mahomed.
7	Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and sons ...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
8	Hajee Abdoollah Noormamed...	....	Mahomed Oommer.
9	Hajee Moosah H. Ahmed and Co....	Ghanjee Oomersee ...	
10	Hajee Ibrahim Essa. ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah..	
11	Haroon Esmail ...	Haroon Esmail ...	
12	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	
13	Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hadjee Abdool Kalack...	
14	Satarna Mahomed ...	Satarna Mahomed ...	
15	Samjee Padomsee ...	....	Raisy Makjee.
16	Jeram Jakrishnen ...	Jeram Jakrishnen ...	
17	Laljee Vissenjee ..	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
18	Jeraj Laljee ...	Jeraj Laljee ...	
19	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
20	Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Nansy Kuramsey ...	
21	Ahmed Coyah and Brothers...	Ahmed Coyah ...	
22	Krishna Pillay ...	Krishna Pillay ...	
23	Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers...	Hajee Aboobucker ...	
24	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	
25	Abeeb and Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
26	Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ...	
27	Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
28	Moothookrishna Pillay..	Moothookrishna Pillay..	
29	Abdraman	Abdraman.... ...	
30	Ramdas Peraj ...	Ramdas Peraj ...	
31	ChungaranarayanaPillay	ChungaranarayanaPillay	
32	Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay ...	
33	Vullinayagom Pillay ...	Vullinayagom Pillay ...	
34	Sooboo Pillay ...	Sooboo Pillay ...	
35	Soobramonia Pillay ...	Soobramonia Pillay ...	
36	Rangashanay ...	Vitalashanay ...	
37	Gheereedass ...	Gheereedass ...	
38	Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
39	Mahomed Somar ...	Mahomed Somar ...	
40	Joosup	Joosup	
41	Andy Iyen Moothoo Iyen...	Andy Iyen Moothoo Iyen...	

No.	Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
42	Swamycunnoo Pillay ...	Swamycunnoo Pillay ...	
43	Moorogappachetty ...	Mooroogappachetty ...	
44	Subapathy Pillay ...	Subapathy Pillay ...	
45	Chinniya Pillay ...	Chinniya Pillay ...	
46	Moothooswamy Pillay...	Moothooswamy Pillay...	
47	G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
48	Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
49	Haroon Tyib ...	Haroon Tyib ...	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Samjee Gokuldass	Rice coir, &c.
Shuther boji Set	Rice cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Issac	Rice, &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Issac Set...	Piece goods &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunder Bava Saib Shak Mohiden	Timber rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber, &c.
Cootti Pillay	Piece goods &c.
Sheid Coonjoo	Timber, tobacco &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Agamud Pillay	Tobacco &c.
Coyah	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo	do. do.
Veerapathren	Timber &c.
Gopala Putter	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Kadervava	Timber &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Iyathu Chithembrem Pillay ...	Country cloths, &c,
Kashava Pillay	do. do. do.
Chittanicurry Coonjoo ...	Piece goods, &c.
Kamethee	Oil, &c.
Vengadaswren Putter ...	do.
Perumal Pillay	Wine and spirits.
J. P. Shodalay	Wine & spirits & preserved provisions
Thamotharenleelathren ...	Rice, coir, &c.
Abtholkan Raim	Copra.
Eswara Iyen	Cloths.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anatha Putter	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
S. Colathoo Iyen ...	Country cloth. ...	Tirunakara.
S. Colathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Soobba Iyen. ...	do. ...	do.
A. Colathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Veeramania Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Krishna Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Shankaralingam Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Venkedachalem Iyen.	do. ...	do.
R. Thummoo Iyen. ...	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
A. Shankaranarayana Iyen...	Country Cloth ...	Tirunakara.
V. Neelacanda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Colathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	Lower Bazaar
Kora Koroola ...	Gold. ...	Tirunakara Market.
Kuryan Chandi ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Ittoop Cochitti ...	do. ...	do.
Chako Mathen ...	do. ...	do.
Mathen Ittak ...	Piece goods &c. ...	do.
Vappichen Rengan ...	Rice &c. ...	Lower Bazaar.
Venkita Kammathee ...	do. ...	do.
Iypa Iypa	Molasses ...	do.
Kuryan Varkki ...	do. ...	do.
Vappicha Shenai Ramen	do. ...	do.
Venketah Kammathee Matheven...	do. ...	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osmon Junis	Piece goods, metals	Challay.
Hodjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed ...	do.	do.
Satheca Jusape	do.	do.
Alai Hussan	do.	do.
Jusape Haroon	do.	do.
Salomamed Mahomed... ...	do.	do.
Ivram Abbah	do.	do.
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Camesa Ismal	do.	do.
Hadjee Assan Abbah	do.	do.
Hassan Hoommer	do.	do.
Hadjee Abdul Shuker	do.	do.
Hadjee Assan Hadjee Hoommer ...	do.	do.
Adam Hadjee Omer	do.	do.
Hadjee Osman Allruk... ...	do.	do.
Batchu Silyman	do.	do.
Ismail Abubaker	do.	do.
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	do.	Attakoolangary
Ramaswamy Pillay	do.	do.
Mahomed Ahmed	do.	Cantonment.
M. C. Mahomed Agber Sahib & Bros.	Piece goods, rice &c	do.
Isacha Abdul Rahiman ...	Watchmaker	Challay.
Neelacunden Thanuvan ...	Country Cloth.	do.
Sivathanu Neelakunden ...	do.	do.
Vengadathrein Pulpooien ...	do.	do.
Kuppa Aiyan	do.	do.
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do.	do.
Atham Vawa Pakeer Ravoother ...	do.	do.
Thumby Meeran Mytheen ...	do.	do.
Mathava Iyen	do.	do.
Vengadasoobien	do.	do.
Vengadaswamyien	do.	do.
Kanaku Fulpanaben Mathaven ...	do.	do
Chembagam Pillay	do.	Kythamukkoo.
Sivathanu Pillay	do.	do.
Chinniyan Pillay	do.	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Shungralingam Iyemperumal ...	Rice.	Challay.
Veerabhaoo Ananchaperumal ...	do.	do.
Soobien Varadien	do.	do.
Sreenevasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sashien Ramasubuien	do.	do.
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sreekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Soondralingam Pillay	do.	do.
Muthuswamy Shungaralingam ...	do.	do.
Sesha Iyen (Naduvacuruchy) ...	do.	do.
Vengadswara Iyen	do.	do.
Subbien Thava Raj Iyen ...	do.	do.
Andy Iyen Pulpoo Iyen ...	do.	do.
Poornam Iyen Shami Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sesha Iyen (Vadasary) ...	do.	do.
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do.	do.
Ganapathien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery	do.
Ganapattey Iyen	do.	do.
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien ...	do.	do.
Rama Iyen Narayana Iyen ...	do.	do.
Subbien Krishna Iyen... ...	do.	do.
Tharma Raj Iyen	do.	do.
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do.	do.
Kuppien Muthien	do.	do.
Ramien Narayanaien	do.	do.
Kongany Puppoo	do.	do.
Ramasubbien Muthien ...	do.	do.
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ...	do.	do.
Subbien Moothien	do.	do.
Krishna Iyen Ganapathy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Andyappen Soobramania Pillay ...	Sowcar.	do.
Shungara Subbien	do.	do.
Chodalamuthu Tharavium ...	Tobacco.	do.
Namasivayam Akemadan ...	do.	do.
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen ...	do.	do.
Vyravanatha Pillay	do.	do.
Viruthupatty, Kan Ena, Ana, Tyal Nadan...	do.	do.
Subbiah Pillay	do.	Kythamukkoo.
Oommar Kannu	do.	do.
Musthan	do.	do.
Thalava Padalingam	Timber.	Challay
Narayana Pillay	do.	do.
Kylasom Subramaniyan ...	do.	do.
Rama Pattan	do.	do.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar	do.	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do.	do.
Perumal Pillay	do.	do.
Cocboo Cootty	do.	do.
Antony Joseph	Wine spirits & preserved provisions	Cantonment.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
T. L. Gomez	Wine spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.
P. Moreira	do.	do.
O. S. Ganapathy, Agent S. B. Mares.	do.	do.
M. Pereira	do.	do.
J. D. Pereira	do.	do.
E. Lopiz.	do.	Puthenchunthay.
V. Manuel	do.	Pettah.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
T. I. Croning	Cabinet maker and Coach builder.	Cantonment.

COTTAR.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals.	Cottar.
Veeravahoo do.	do.	do.
Krishna do.	do.	do.
Shunmoogom Pillay	do.	do.
Sivaganam Pillay	do.	do.
Komaraperumal Pillay... ...	do.	do.
Kulathuran Pillay	do.	do.
Krishnen Chettiar	do.	do.
Pitchandy Iyen	Gold and Jewellery.	do.
Nullacunnoo Chettiar	Head Hoondies.	do.
Vayeeraven Pundarom ...	Do. Cloth do.	do.
Veerapetty Rowthar	Do. do. do.	do.
Sahoonooran	Country cloth.	do.

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